# The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3664. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS


## IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

### Capture of the Ram Queen of the West Up the Red River.

### A Rebel Pilot Runs Her into a Trap.

### Her Machinery Disabled by a Shot in Her Steam Pipe.

### Escape of all but Thirteen of Her Officers and Crew.

### Recapture of the Transport Eva by the Rebels.

### REPORTED BURNING OF THE DE SOTO.

### The Indianola Gone Up the River to Recapture the Queen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1863.

Through the kindness of rebel friends across the creek, I have been permitted to peruse, this evening, a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday, the 21st inst. The only item of news of special interest at this time is the announcement of the capture of the Union gunboat *Queen of the West*, in the following dispatches:

ANOTHER NAVAL SUCCESS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE YANKEE IRON-CLAD THAT RAN THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH, WITH ALL HER SUPPLIES AND ARMAMENT—AN INGENIOUS EXPLOIT.

PORT HUDSON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Capt. CANNON, from Red River, brings information of the capture of the Federal steamer *Queen of the West*, that recently succeeded in running our batteries at Vicksburgh, at Gordon's Landing, Fort Taylor, on the Red River. The *Queen of the West* captured the Confederate transport *Era, No. 5*, forced her pilot, JOHN BURKE, to take the wheel, and ordered him to take the boat to our batteries. BURKE feigned fear, but finally took the wheel under a Yankee guard. Upon nearing the batteries he told the Yankees they were 15 miles from them, immediately putting close in, when she received a shot which broke the steam-pipe, disabling the boat, the Yankees being wholly unprepared for a fight, and suspecting no danger. BURKE jumped overboard and drifted ashore.

The boat drifted to the opposite shore, when her crew made their escape, with the exception of eighteen, who fell into our hands. The crew subsequently got on board the Yankee boat *De Soto*, and, with two hundred stolen negroes, effected their escape.

The *Queen of the West* is now in possession of the Confederates, and will be towed to a place of safety for repairs.

It is reported that the Yankee gunboat *Indianola* has gone up Red River to recapture her.

Later intelligence states that the Confederate steamer *Webb* closely pursued and captured the *Era*. The *Era* is disabled in one wheel.

The *Queen of the West* is but slightly injured, and will soon be in fighting trim under Confederate colors.

We have positive information that the transport *De Soto* was burned by the Yankees, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Confederates.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat* extra, received here, contains the official report of the capture of the *Queen of the West*, the Yankee iron-clad that recently succeeded in running our batteries at Vicksburgh, of Capt. J. KELSO, commanding the fortifications on Red River. He says:

"Two gunboats made their appearance in front of this position at 5 o'clock, last evening. After a brisk cannonade, the leading gunboat, *Queen of the West*, struck her colors. I immediately ordered Capt. HUTTON, of the Crescent artillery, and Lieut. DE LAMORTE, to go on board and demand the surrender. These officers report but thirteen of the officers and crew on board. The others escaped under the cover of the night. The visible results of the capture consists of one 32-pounder rifle Parrott gun, one 24-pounder, three 12-pounders, one ditto slightly damaged, besides a large supply of ordnance stores, a large supply of quinine, two cases of amputating instruments, clothing, flour, bacon, beef, pork, lard, bread, and other stores in proportion."

The *Democrat* says the victory was complete, grand and decided, and we are ready to capture all such craft as Vicksburgh allows to pass.

MISCELLANEOUS REBEL NEWS.

The Exemption bill was before the Confederate Senate on the 20th, and an amendment adopted providing that on a farm on which resides a family of white women and children, not less than ten in number, who are dependent for support and protection on the labor and presence of a white man, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, or male minor or minors capable of working said farm, there shall be exempted one person as laborer.

The Senate received the same day a message from the President announcing the destruction of the *Hatteras*, on the 12th ult., by the Confederate States steam-sloop *Alabama*, with the loss on the latter vessel of one killed and five wounded.

In the Virginia House of Delegates on the 20th, was received a joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the Governor to demand of the President of the Confederate States to deliver C. A. J. COLLINS, a citizen of Prince George County, Virginia, who is confined in prison in North Carolina, to the presiding Justice or any other Justice of the Peace in Prince George County, to be tried. Read and referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

In the Senate, the Chair presented a communication from the Executive of North Carolina, inclosing a copy of resolutions adopted in the North Carolina Legislature, indicating their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Confederate cause.

The bill transferring the State Line (Militia) over to the Confederate Government on the 1st of April has passed the State Senate.

The *Examiner* is jubilant over "the reaction in the West," referring to the resolutions recently introduced into the Illinois Legislature; reports THOMAS T. HALL, a deserter from the National army, as having been sent to the Penitentiary for two years, for stealing; also several robberies, stabbing affrays, pugilistic encounters, and ends the catalogue of daily events in the City of Richmond with an item headed, "Another Soldier to be Shot To-day." This soldier was to be shot for deserting.

Prof. GEO. LA MONTE, proprietor of a female academy in Danville, Va., advertises for pupils at $125 per year, and, as an extra inducement to tempt parents, states, with much naiveté, that the location is a safe and healthy one for young ladies. P.

## THE AFFAIR OFF CHARLESTON.

### An Official Inquiry Ordered into the Failure to Break the Blockade and to Recapture the Princess Royal.

*From the Richmond Weekly Enquirer, Feb. 18.*

The Southern Confederacy has lately been made the dupe of a notable imposition. It was said, printed, echoed, and reverberated over the land, that on a certain night our two iron-clad vessels at Charleston had sunk two, disabled one, and disposed of the rest of the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor. Now we learn with pain and certainty, that no ship was sunk, none disabled, and no damage, in short, was done to the blockading squadron, which, consisting of wooden ships, only avoided a fight with our iron-clads, and most judiciously, until they brought up iron-clads of their own, which they immediately did. *Further we regret to say that* the British steamer *Princess Royal*, laden with the most precious cargo that ever entered Charleston, had been captured the night before by a Federal gunboat; that she was alongside of that gunboat, within a mile and a half of the shore; that the naval authorities at Charleston were made aware of her capture, value and situation—and yet our *victorious* iron-clads did not rescue her from that gunboat, but allowed her to be carried out to sea. We would rather praise than censure, but the truth must be told. An official inquiry is to be made of this mismanagement of an enterprise which may never be so favorable again."

## OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

### Events of Interest on the Mississippi—Affairs at Vicksburgh—The New Gunboat Lafayette—The Proposed Naval Depot at St. Louis—Contraband Trade, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863.

Events of considerable interest have occurred along the Mississippi during the week. Following the bold example of the *Queen of the West*, the new gunboat *Indianola* ran by the Vicksburgh batteries, and succeeded in reaching a safe position below the town, without receiving any material damage from the storm of shot and shell which was hurled at her from the line of the enemy's works. The attempt to elude the vigilance of the rebel sentinels, and pass the town under cover of a dense fog and a dark night, it seemed, failed. They detected the movement, it is supposed, by the sound of the steamer's side-wheels and screw, the splashing of which sent their reverberations to the shore and afforded some guide to her position. The firing, of course, was very wild, and mostly made at random; but the large number of guns which opened upon her made it almost certain that some of them would reach the intended mark. She made no reply, of course, and went quietly along about her business. The *Indianola was hit several times, but sustained no material damage. Nothing* but some portion of her woodwork suffered from the effect of the shots.

Since the successful adventure of the *Queen of the West*, a comparatively unprotected boat, there is little *eclat* to be won by vessels of the class of the *Indianola*, whose iron mail is capable of turning aside the heaviest shots, in accomplishing the same feat. As I predicted in a former letter, any number of gunboats which may be required for operations below the town, will now continue to pass the rebel stronghold with more or less impunity. The animal has been roused up; he has shaken his mane, exhibited his teeth, and filled the surrounding country with his roar, causing the earth to tremble. Indeed his mien is fierce, and his voice "very terrible," but he no longer frightens anybody. If the rebels intended to enforce a blockade of the river by their strong works, as they seem to have done, they have utterly failed. All their line of communication with Texas, whereby supplies have been received at Vicksburgh, is now in our hands, and any vessel or steamer attempting to cross the Mississippi is now liable to capture by our gunboats. The *Queen of the West*, the *Chillicothe* and *Indianola*, can quite effectually prevent communication for a long distance below Vicksburgh. These will, no doubt, soon be joined by other vessels, and a plan will be adopted to cut off the rebel supplies by the Yazoo Pass, while the arrangements are completing for the investment and capture of the place. Affairs generally look encouraging in that quarter, and time only is necessary to clear out the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf. The splendid new gunboat *Lafayette* will no doubt depart down the river in a few days. The delay of this vessel has been owing to several causes, chief among which was the error of taking her away from St. Louis before she was "completed." The rise in the river in January offered a good opportunity to take her below, which it was feared would not occur again until the usual Spring floods. Here, however, she has had to wait for all the iron necessary to cover her upper water-line, her wheel houses, decks and pilothouse. All this had to be made at St. Louis, and sent down here to be fitted. A great deal of the iron has had to be cut and trimmed, involving a great and needless expenditure of time and money. Her ports have also had to be enlarged, and several changes made. All the workmen have been sent from St. Louis, most of them employed at extra wages, to induce them to come down, and when once here, they have acted as if they had as much time as father Noah had to build his Ark. I wish they had him for their paymaster.

There has also arisen a controversy between the contractors and constructors at St. Louis and the Naval Department here. The law of Congress, under which this vessel and the *Choctaw* was built for the War Department, and at its expense, stipulated that the vessels should be "completed," and then the Naval Department was to furnish their equipment. When she left St. Louis, the constructors seem to have relinquished all further interest in the vessel, except to send forward a portion of the iron; and there has been a running dispute between them and the Navy Department as to what belongs to the completion of the vessel and what to her equipment. She has required a very large outfit—greater than that of any other vessel yet built in the West—and, with the exception of a few necessary articles, all these have been cheerfully provided by the Navy Department. The round-about system, devised for the benefit of some contractor, of ordering everything from St. Louis, but really getting them, or most of them, from New-York, at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. increase on the first cost, has been another great source of annoyance and delay, and the ship is waiting now for flags, blocks, awnings, and many indispensable articles, which might have been ordered and received *direct* from New-York, long ago.

It has been in contemplation, I hear, to establish a naval depot at St. Louis. I should as soon think of locating the establishment on the Mohawk. It is true vessels of light draft can be floated away from St. Louis four months in the year, but would this answer the wants of the Department, when a large demand for vessels was likely to arise? With our late experience of the difficulty of getting the most common articles of outfit, it seems to me it is too far from New-York.

St. Louis, too, is as full of traitors as a Mississippi swamp is of Mosquitos in August. They are open and unblushing in their declarations of sympathy with the rebellion. Cairo, the present location, is also obnoxious to the same charge, though not to so great an extent; but its natural position, and depth of water—despite its mud, filth and disease,—are advantages not to be overlooked.

The steamer *Rowena*, Capt. SMITH, from St. Louis, bound to Memphis, was stopped at Island No. 10, on Friday last; was seized by the gunboat *New Era*, and held by a military guard, which accompanies her to Memphis. She had on board 2,900 *grey* trowsers; and a rebel mail, or a bag containing 130 letters, which the messenger having it in charge threw into the wash-house. The vessel was sent to Cairo, and is still here, under seizure. It is charged that she was carrying contraband articles to the rebels. She landed at Hale's Point, contrary to the order of Rear-Admiral PORTER, which forbids touching at any places except military posts. She has always rested under suspicion—I know now with what justice—of carrying contraband goods to the rebels. And yet the Captain had a *clearance from St. Louis, with a permit attached, for carrying the objectionable goods*, shipped by YOUNG & Co.

The Episcopal church, called the "Church of the Redeemer," was opened here, for divine service, Feb. 8, and although in an unfinished state, gives better evidence of improved taste in church building than has been exhibited in this part of the country. It was mainly built by the exertions of a *few* individuals, and the disinterested and pious efforts of a few ladies who, by various means, collected a sum sufficient to raise the building to its present state. It is a neat structure, and the only Episcopal Church in Southern Illinois, commonly called "Egypt"—whether on account of its Nile-like position and filth, or of its political darkness and heathenism, this deponent sayeth not. The Rev. Mr. LARABE, formerly of Brooklyn, officiates as its rector. The Church needs assistance very much. New-York could not do better than to assist a struggling society. Dr. J. B. HUMPHREY and HENRY CANDEE, receive donations.

Troops are arriving and departing down the river; the river has risen, since its eight foot fall, about four feet. DE SOTO.

## LATER NEWS FROM HAVANA.

### Arrival There of a Cotton Laden Steamer from Mobile.

The steamship *Pacific*, Capt. EMBLETON, from Havana, arrived, yesterday, with dates to the 17th. She had very heavy weather and head sea from Hatteras. The steamer *Sheldrake*, for New-York, was to leave on the 21st.

The Confederate steamer *Alice*, formerly the *Matagorda*, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 17th, from Mobile, with 850 bales of cotton. She left Mobile on Saturday night, 14th February, and made the run in sixty hours, not having seen any American vessel on her passage.

Havana was very gay, the carnival season commenced on the 15th.

The health of Havana was very good.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

We have no later news than that sent per the *Eagle*.

The tugboat *Ramsay*, is just in from the West.

The gunboat *Huntsville* has just arrived from a cruise.

The *Columbia* has not yet arrived.

The English steamer *Alice, alias Matagorda*, came in this morning with 810 bales of cotton, two days from Mobile. The news has not yet transpired, but from the down-hearted looks of the rebels and their friends it is apparently not very favorable.

Business here is very dull, owing partly to the carnival which ends to-night.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### Marine Disasters in the Chesapeake—The Storm Subsided.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 23.

The most severe storm witnessed at Fortress Monroe for a year, commenced on Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, and continued for twenty-four hours without intermission.

A number of marine disasters are reported.

The following schooners are ashore at Old Point and Hampton Beach, and between here and Back River:

The schooner *E. W. Farrington*, with hay, from New-York to Washington.

The schooner *Elliott*, from New-York, with hay.

The schooner *Oroco*, with hay, from New-York for Washington.

The schooner *J. P. Cunningham*, with hay, from New-York for Washington.

The schooner *Emeline Chester*, Capt. FOSTER, from Unionville, N. J., with coal, sunk on Old Point.

The schooner *D. E. Sawyer*, Capt. PIERSON, from New-York, with hay and oats, for Alexandria.

The schooner *Success*, Capt. REVELLARD, from New-York for Washington, lost deck-load, bowsprit and cutwater, and is now in the harbor.

The schooner *Fanny Baker*, with coal from Philadelphia for Washington, lost foremast and mainstay.

Several other vessels have put into Hampton Roads in distress.

The schooner *Vesuma* is aground on Hampton bar.

The Baltimore boat *Georgiana*, due here on Sunday morning, did not arrive until 1 o'clock this afternoon. She had to put into the Potomac for a harbor.

The storm has, at last, subsided.

### Affairs in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

A banquet was given here to-day by the correspondents of loyal newspapers, in celebration of the first anniversary of the occupation of the city by the Union troops, and passed off in an agreeable manner.

Col. BLAKE, of the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, Court-martialed for disobedience of field orders at the battle of Stone River, has been unanimously acquitted, and has returned to duty.

### Disaster to the Schooner Hiawatha.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Schooner *Hiawatha*, from Bath for New-York, went ashore on Nantucket during the gale Sunday night. She is light, and may be saved.

## IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

### A Short, Sharp and Decisive Indian War.

### Extermination of the Bannock and Shoshone Army by Col. Connor's Command.

### LIST OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

Our Indian war is over, short, sharp and decisive. Though Col. CONNOR cannot say, "I came, I saw, I conquered," he may report, "I went, I fought, I conquered, I exterminated," for such, indeed, was the fact.

It appears that the Indians, said to be a mixture of Bannocks and Shoshones, variously estimated in number from 300 to 800, had chosen a position on the north side of Bear River, in a ravine, filled with brush, and running down to the inner bank where the stream forms a bend, the immediate location of the savages being four or five hundred yards back from the river. They must have been very confident, or they would not have remained in their stronghold.

Col. CONNOR and his command arrived before the Indian camp last Thursday morning, a portion of the troops crossing the river where the Indians were. The battle-ground was 15 to 20 miles north of the extreme Northern settlements in Cache Valley. The mode of the battle, which continued three or four hours, is represented as follows: A cavalry charge to the brow of the ravine; the Indians in the brush quite ready, picking off the troops; cavalry find it difficult to descend ravine, so are repulsed; a foot charge to edge of ravine, repulsed; enfilading fire, troops plunge into the brush, hard fighting. Indians run toward the river, met by troops, *melée*, Indians mostly killed, troops victorious—finale.

It is difficult to obtain the exact number of the slain. One man, who claimed to have visited the battle-field after the strife, said he counted 225 dead Indians, of whom ten were squaws. Of the Indian warriors, about a dozen are supposed to have escaped.

Of the officers of the volunteers, Capt. McLEAN was wounded in the right hand and left thigh; Major GALLAGHER in the right arm, and Capt. BERRY in the right shoulder. Lieut. DARWIN CHASE was seriously wounded, and it is reported that he has since died.

I append a further list of killed and wounded:

*Second Cavalry, Company A—Killed*—Privates Jas. W. Baldwin and George German. *Wounded*—Privates John W. Wall, John Welsh, Wm. H. Lake and James S. Montgomery.

*Company H—Killed*—Privates Charles Hollowell and John K. Briggs. *Wounded*—Sergt. Jas. Cantillion, Corp. Philip Schaub, Corp. Patrick Frayley; Privates Michael O'Brien, H. L. Fisher, Barcele C. Hutchinson, John Franklin, Frank Farley, Harvey Smith, Hugh Connor, Geo. B. Wing and Thomas Bradley.

*Company K—Killed*—Bugler, Christian Smith; Shelburne C. Reed, Adolphus Rowe, Lewis Anderson and Henry W. Tremp. *Wounded*—Wm. Slocum, Nathaniel Kingsley, Albert N. Parker, Benj. Landis, John Lee, John Daley, Morris Illig, Walker B. Welton, Silas C. Bush, Alonzo P. V. McCoy.

*Company M—Killed*—Privates George C. Cox, George W. Hoton, Asa F. Howard and Wm. Davis. *Wounded*—Sergt. Anthony Stevens, Corp. Leander W. Hughes, Joshua Leggett, Thaddeus Barcafar, Wm. H. Hood and —— Hughes.

*Third Infantry, Company K—Killed*—Privates John E. Baker and Saml. J. Thomas. *Wounded*—Sergts. A. J. Austin, E. C. Hoyt; Privates W. T. B. Walker and J. Hensley.

A number of the troops were also frost-bitten in *their feet and toes. The wounded arrived on Monday* and Tuesday, while Col. CONNOR and the chief portion of his command, with some Indian ponies and other trophies, passed through the city this afternoon.

Drs. REED, WILLIAMSON and STEEL attended on the wounded. The Indians evidently aimed at the belt, as most of the killed and wounded were hit in the lungs or other parts of the trunk.

There has been a clear sweep of an Indian nest, and, doubtless, several grand rascals will no more trouble the passing emigration on the Oregon trail. Still those few fortunate fellows who escaped will tell their tale of blood, and sooner or later revenge will probably be attempted.

Simultaneously with this affair, comes over the wires a report of an anticipated general uprising of the Indians in the Northwest. Now, under the circumstances, was it a good thing or not for Col. CONNOR to exterminate the band on Bear River? If the putting down of the Minnesota affair, and the execution of so many ringleaders, should result in a general Indian ugliness in the North, will the Connor expedition not still further incense the Indians left? Was the step wise, or would a conciliatory course have been preferable? Will the Indians henceforth cease to trouble the emigration, or will the country north remain dangerous ground? Will the Indians be awed into good behavior by Col. CONNOR's exploits, or will they roam the plains next Summer in revenge, seeking to obtain as many white scalps as he obtained red ones at Bear River? These are grave questions, and I confess I fear for the manner in which the future may answer them, for the Indian creed is after the Mosaic pattern—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, blood for blood. It may be that Col. CONNOR's victory will prove a dear-bought one. However, let us hope to the contrary.

There is one thing, however, which does not seem just the thing. Here are the California Volunteers located in the midst of the Territory. They go out a hundred miles or more and fight the Indians, and then return under the shadow of Great mood. When the savage is "mad," as he terms it, he is not very discriminating between friend or foe, provided they be whites. Innocent or guilty of offence, Salt Lake City, leaving the redskins in so very amiable fence to him, he recks not. Of course, it is foolish to suppose the Indians will be chivalric enough to seek out his enemy in Camp Douglas. No, the unprotected out-settlements, and the weak-handed parties who travel from one distant settlement to another, as well as small emigrant companies, are the persons who will feel the weight of Indian wrath, and that unawares. There are some situations in which it is better to have the friendship than the enmity of even an Indian. And in such a view, it seems that conciliation is sometimes better than a fight.

Four or five of our merchants have received or are about receiving, new stocks of goods from California, green-backs having been so plentiful lately that all the stores are out of some things necessary. Prices are steadily rising, and "premiums on gold" begin to be talked of, and offered.

On Saturday, at the theatre, "Retribution" and "All that Glitters is not Gold," were played to a full house. That was the last night of Mr. B. SNOW's engagement. He has gone now to Springville, Utah County, where he has a little theatre commencing its season. In fact, nearly all the pretentious Mormon cities sport a theatre and an Amateur Dramatic Association with a brief Winter season of performance.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Washington's Birthday in the Army of the Potomac—A Scene.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1863.

The 22d day of February, 1863—the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday—will long be remembered by the Army of the Potomac. Encamped, as it is, on the very spot where he—"whom God made childless that a Nation might call him Father"—passed most of his youthful days, the thoughts of all naturally revert to the history of that great man, and particularly to that early part of his life, when, within the sacred precincts of home, a mother's care laid the foundation of that high moral character, which in after life gave tone to both his civil and military career. Within one mile of the spot where I am now writing these lines, GEORGE WASHINGTON lived from the fourth to the sixteenth year of his age. The river, the hills and dales, now so familiar to the soldiers composing this army, were the same then as to-day, and were the scenes of his early gambols, his youthful joys and sorrows. Over these hills he wandered in the manly pursuits for which he was at that early period distinguished above his fellows, and which prepared him for enduring the hardships of the position he was destined to fill; here, too, is where tradition says he accomplished the feat of throwing a stone across the Rappahannock, and here, too, stood the traditional cherry-tree, about the destruction of which with his little hatchet he would not utter a falsehood. Yonder, just across the Rappahannock, in a small, unostentatious burying-ground, the mortal remains of "MARY, mother of WASHINGTON," were buried—sacred spot, now desecrated by the presence of the enemies of those principles which her honored son spent the energies of his life to establish for the benefit of all mankind. When we think for what WASHINGTON took up arms against the mother country, and what, by his example and teachings, he sought to perpetuate forever, and see the fratricidal hand raised to destroy the fair fabric he helped to rear, we feel something as though an omnipotent power would here intervene, and here on this sacred spot overthrow the enemies of this land without the further sacrifice of blood.

The elements to-day seem to be in unison with the spirit of discord that now prevails throughout this once happy land. Early last evening one of the most severe snow-storms ever experienced in this latitude commenced, and continued, with unabated fury, until about 4 o'clock P. M. The wind howled through the valleys and woods in fitful gusts, piling the snow in irregular masses. At midday the whole army was startled at the sound of cannon-firing toward the extreme left of our line. The sound, at any time fearful in its import, was doubly so to-day, as it came wafted to us upon the gale. The more excitable professed to believe the rebels were attempting to cross the Rappahannock, and under cover of the storm make an attack upon this army. All who were not cognizant of the real cause of the firing anxiously listened for the bursting of shells and responsive shots from the enemy—for the direction of the sound clearly indicated that our own guns were in operation—but all in vain. The suspense was not broken until other pieces of artillery in different parts of the cantonment opened their deep-toned notes, and a careful observer had counted thirty-four explosions (an ominous number) from one battery, when it was announced that a national salute had been fired in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON. Thus the mystery was satisfactorily explained, and the most excited were subjects of raillery for the balance of the day. The booming of cannon along our whole line, heard amidst the howlings of the storm, had something fearfully grand in it, producing an effect that cannot easily be erased from the memory.

The rebels across the river were aroused, and they, too, it is said, indulged in a Confederate salute—*strange inconsistency—of thirteen guns in memory of the man whose life-object they are endeavoring so* persistently to nullify. Why should an enemy of the Union rejoice on such an occasion? Sooner, far, would they be expected to reject all knowledge of the day—if they are true to themselves in their present attitude of hostility to the Union. But it is possible that the memory of old associations—a lingering love for that which they dare not now acknowledge, prompts the act of homage. Let us hope that this is true, and that through this channel the old love of Republican Institutions may be revived, and cause them to pause in their mad career ere it be too late.

It is a gratification to know that to-day the soldiers engaged in maintaining the cause of the Union, now have within their lines not only Mount Vernon and the Washington farm, but also the birthplace of WASHINGTON—on the banks of the Potomac, in Westmoreland County—spots sacred to every true lover of his country, and which never should be contaminated by the presence of an enemy to the cause to which WASHINGTON devoted the best energies of his life. But for the storm there would doubtless have been other demonstrations in observance of the day in this camp.

Yesterday the Army of the Potomac was immersed in mud. To-day it is buried in snow; perhaps by to-morrow it will be wallowing in a mixture of the two materials—sandwiched in water. The soldiers, with commendable foresight, are not wholly unprepared for this kind of weather, and their situation, therefore, is comparatively—only comparatively, however—comfortable.

To-night all is quiet along the lines, and the Army of the Potomac is biding its time. P.

## AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

### A False Report of A Rebel Invasion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The *Journal*, of this city, gives various reports concerning the rebel invasion of the State on the borders of the Blue Grass region. It thinks that the rebels are threatening Lexington, Frankfort, Danville and Louisville.

The same paper learns by telegraph that seven hundred rebel cavalry were at Nicholasville yesterday morning, supposed to be about cutting the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, near Medway.

It expresses the belief that this last rebel invasion is a formidable one.

The *Democrat* learns that night before last twelve to fifteen hundred rebels occupied Richmond, and it was generally believed that they were the advance of about 10,000 rebels, who were marching on Lexington, under the command of the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET. It, however, discredits the idea that there are any large number of rebels in Kentucky.

The above reports have created considerable excitement here, but the army headquarters here are unadvised of them, and the officers individually and collectively deny their correctness.

LATER—THE REPORTS FALSE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 24—Evening.

The exciting statements which have been made here during the past two days, turn out to arise from the fact that about 800 rebel cavalry, under Col. LEROY CLARKE, entered Richmond, Ky., on Sunday, stayed about two hours, and then passed through Winchester, where a skirmish, with slight losses, occurred, after which the rebel cavalry cleared out in the direction of Mount Sterling. Everything is quiet in the vicinity of Frankfort and Lexington. No apprehensions are entertained.

## IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

### Evidence of the Existence of Union Feeling.

### Barbarities Perpetrated by the Rebel On the Unionists.

### THE EXPORT OF COTTON PROHIBITED.

By way of Monterey, Mexico, we have received files of the San Antonio *Herald* and the Houston *Telegraph and News*. Coming by so roundabout a route they bring no news; but they furnish us some significant extracts:

UNIONISTS IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

*From the San Antonio Herald, Nov. 13.*

There are, no doubt, individuals scattered over various portions of Western and Northern Texas, who have long indulged the hope that the Yankees were just upon the point of invading the State, dispersing the rebels, and taking the poor, down-trodden Unionists under their protection. This unhappy class of our citizens may be distinguished by their lugubrious countenances, *never relieved by a smile, except when news arrives of some disaster to the Confederate cause.* Upon such occasions their pleasure is so intense that it is impossible to conceal it. The most extravagant reports of Federal victories are received by them as indisputable facts, while Confederate successes require to be a dozen times confirmed before they are considered worthy of the least attention. The greatest delusion under which such persons labor, is the belief that they are deceiving the community, and that their real sentiments are not known. Never was there a greater mistake. *They are known and will be remembered. Their numbers were small at first, and they are becoming every day less. In the mountains near Fort Clark, and along the Rio Grande, their bones are bleaching in the sun, and in the Counties of Wise and Denton, their bodies are suspended by scores from black jacks. They were warned in time to leave the country; and, choosing to remain, and rely for protection upon the enemy with whom their Government is at war, they must expect to take the consequences of their choice.* No Government, in time of war, will tolerate treason; and no man who is a traitor at heart should expect favors from the people of a Government with which he has no sympathy, and in the overthrow of which he would rejoice.

If there are any of the above class—any of the deluded followers of JACK HAMILTON still in Texas, it behooves them to reflect upon these facts. The Southern Confederacy is an established Government. Its final success in the present war is an absolute certainty. No man of ordinary intelligence even in the North doubts it. It is high time, therefore, for those among us, whatever their sympathies may have been, to prepare for the condition of things that inevitably awaits them. It is not too late for them to espouse, in good earnest, the cause of their own people and become good and loyal citizens. They must either do this, and do it quickly, or remain enemies and traitors—objects of loathing and scorn among heroes and patriots in a free, glorious and powerful young Confederacy.

AN ABOLITION ORGANIZATION.

*From the Houston Telegraph, Nov. 21.*

We have been permitted by the Governor to look over the official accounts of the discovery of the secret Abolition organization in Northern Texas, and the quick justice meted out to the traitors.

The organization appears to be one of recent date. It purports to have been started in the North, and to embrace numbers of the Northern army in its fold. It also purports to extend to at least several companies of the organized militia of Northern Texas. How far it extend in that direction we are not prepared to say. The bulk of its membership in Texas is in Cook, Wise, Denton, Grayson, etc., counties. It also reaches down to Austin. *Its first pretended object is to resist conscription. Its chief object is to keep up a spy system for the Northern army. It has a grip, a sign and a password. In case a member divulges he is to be hunted to the ends of the earth. In case of a draft of the militia to meet a Northern invasion, the members are to go along and desert when the battle comes on. The testimony elicited also points to an invasion of Texas from Kansas. It refers moreover to a concurrent invasion by way of Galveston, and that both armies are to meet in Austin.*

*The organization has been found to extend to all classes of the community, clergymen, professional men, farmers, etc.* Among the number, we are pained to find the name of Dr. R. T. LIVELY, of Sherman, a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State, and heretofore most highly esteemed, having enjoyed some of the highest offices in that body. The whole substance and machinery of the organization has been discovered. A jury of twelve good men are impanneled in each county, and the guilty parties are brought before it and the evidence taken. It is in every case so conclusive that there is no getting around it. Several of the guilty have, after condemnation, made full confession, and while under the gallows declared that they deserved death. *In Gainesville twenty-two have been hung. Trials are now going on in all the counties.* The testimony goes to show that most of the initiated have joined the society since the 15th of September.

It is very certain that nothing of this character could have gained any formidable dimensions in Texas. It is simply out of the question. The society is now nipped; all its members are known and will hereafter be watched.

THE EXPORT OF COTTON PROHIBITED.

HEADQUARTERS, SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 25.—The following General Order is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—By instructions from Major-Gen. T. H. HOLMES, Headquarters Trans-Department, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 14, 1862, addressed to the General commanding the District of Texas.

It is ordered: "That the exportation of cotton from the District of Texas, is prohibited, except only by authorized Agents of the Government, and by persons who are known to the Commanding-General to be engaged through the medium of trade in cotton, in providing for the actual necessities of the people and the army."

2. Brig.-Gen. H. P. BEE is charged with the execution of the above order, and will establish and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to carry out his intent and purposes. By command of

BRIG.-GEN. P. O. HERBERT.

(Signed,) SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, A. A. G.

II. In compliance with the second paragraph of the foregoing order, the following rules and regulations for the export of cotton are hereby announced:

I. All persons importing goods, wares, or merchandise of any description, suitable to the wants of the army or people, will present their original invoices to the Collector of the Port at which they may enter, and receive from that officer a certificate, under seal, as to the amount of said importation. Upon presentation of said certificate at these headquarters, or the original invoices, as the case may be, a fair and liberal per centage to cover transportation and profit will be added, and a permit issued to the party applying for the exportation of cotton to the said amount.

III. All planters wishing to export cotton for the purpose of obtaining supplies, will receive a permit on an affidavit to the effect that the articles are not for sale or speculation.

IV. All permits for the exportation of cotton previously issued from like officer, or that of the Commanding General, are hereby canceled.

V. Parties making contracts, with good and sufficient security for their faithful execution with Government officers, to import Quartermaster and other Government stores, will be entitled to permits to export cotton.

VI. There is no impediment to the transit of cotton to either of the ports of Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Rome, Carizo, Laredo, or Eagle Pass; but it shall not pass the Rio Grande without a permit as above specified, except, that all cotton which may be at any of the above ports at the time of the receipt of this order, or that may arrive within twenty (20) days thereafter, will remain on this side of the Rio Grande until the owners shall have imported goods to the value thereof, (valuing the cotton at 87½ per bale,) and upon presentation to the commanding officer of a certificate as provided for in paragraph II., he will issue a permit of exportation of the same; but, after the expiration of the said twenty (20) days, all permits must issue from these headquarters.

By order of Brig.-Gen. H. P. BEE.

E. F. GRAY, Major and A. A. A. General.

## OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

### AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

**The Proposal for Commissioners—Social Festivities—Soirees of the Empress and Princess Mathilde—The Reigning Fashions—Patti and the Opera—Charles Dickens in Paris.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

There is nothing worth noting this week on the American question. The Government has sent a plan of settlement to Washington, and is therefore "doing something," and every one seems to be waiting patiently to see what will be the reply of the American Government. In the clubs bets are being made as to whether Mr. SEWARD will accept or reject the French proposition, and many persons there are who predict, in case of a rejection, the most grave consequences. All about town people are counting in their almanacs, and on their fingers' ends, to find the date of the arrival of the important document, and if the feeling on the subject is not so deep as in the case of the *Trent*, it is at least as general.

In the meantime Lent is only ten days off, and the carnival of music and the dance is at its zenith of fury. At the Tuileries the Empress gives every Monday night a private ball, which is the big thing this Winter in the Bonapartist world, and there are general balls, preceded with presentation ceremonies for strangers, every fortnight.

At the private balls, which do not number more than four hundred persons, and take place in the apartments of the Empress, the brilliant uniform of the official balls is discarded, and instead the gentlemen wear a black coat, and breeches and stockings of the same color. The ladies, on the contrary, are expected to exhaust all their genius on their toilettes, and the ball is thus, for the feminine part of the assembly, a review of all that is original and elegant in the complicated question of female attire. The invitations are made by the Empress herself, and thus her Majesty is enabled to compose her society in such a way as to bring together all the elegance in her surroundings, and to eliminate all discordant materials. To such an extent are these exigencies carried that two young ladies now find themselves the ridicule of the fashionable world for having gone to one of Her Majesty's balls in toilettes that were not up to the mark.

At the last ball the Empress wore a head-dress of sea weeds and an elegant robe trimmed with reeds—the coiffure and the robe representing a nymph rising from the waves. She was surrounded by her ladies of honor: The Baroness de Pierres, (Miss THORN, of New-York,) the Countess de Rayneval, Madame de Saulcy, the Countess de la Bédoyère, Madame de Lourmel, and Madame de la Poeze. At the previous ball her Majesty wore a sky-blue satin dress, festooned with roses, a single circle of large diamonds around the neck on a black velvet ribbon, and on the head a diamond butterfly. At the ball preceding this one, she wore a dress of white tulle, trimmed with ivy, the head-dress of ivy, and the leaves on the corsage and in the head-dress bordered in diamonds. At the last ball of her Majesty the Princess ANNA MURAT wore a dress of white tulle, decorated with rosebuds; the Countess de Persigny a robe of white satin trimmed with black velvet ribbons, and a crown of coral on the head; the Baroness de Vatry a robe of straw-colored silk, ornamented with pansies, a toilet most becoming to a brunette, but which was also worn with success by the charming daughter of the Prefect of the Tuileries, Madame L. LEHON, a blonde; the young and charming Marchioness de Gallifet (Mlle. LAFFITTE,) a simple white robe without ornaments; the Misses WELLESLEY, daughters of the English Ambassador, white tulle robes, ornamented with rosebuds; Mlle. ERRAZU, Mexican, white tulle, trimmed with crimson ribbons.

I give you these few details, in order that your lady readers may form some idea of the style of toilet in these elegant assemblies; but I need hardly tell them, especially those of them who have lived in Paris, that the elegance of these toilets consists not so much in the material worn as in their form, their decoration, their adaptation to the wearer, and especially to the manner in which they are carried. The only new features of the season worth noting is, that satins are again coming into fashion, and that the head-dress continues to mount toward the colossal dimensions of the first Empire; so that there is now a chance for a small woman to be seen. As to the length of the robe and the dimensions of the crinoline, there seems, unhappily, to be no disposition to a change. We are glad to observe, however, as an attenuating circumstance, that since the advent of our friend THOMPSON, of New-York, this latter article, by its persistent symmetry, has done away with the collapsed, semi-collapsed, angular rectangular article, which previously gave our ladies in the street so much the air of a water-logged ship at sea.

The receptions of the Princess MATHILDE have a particular charm this Winter, in the fact that it is the only neutral ground in the whole city, the only saloon where all political opinions may be produced, where the traditions of former reigns are respected. The Princess MATHILDE is so closely allied to the Chief of the State as to be above any suspicion of intrigue against the dynasty he has founded, and yet is so liberal in her views as to invite to her house indistinctly the friends and enemies of the Bonaparte family. Whatever there is of distinction, either in the world of letters, in politics, in war or in art, always finds a welcome in the saloon of the Princess, and a perfect freedom for the utterance of political opinions, as well on the men and the acts of the present period, as on those of past periods. The Princess, besides, possesses that rare faculty of reigning without appearing to dominate in the society which she gathers about her, and it is in her house that one learns all the difference there is between commonplace and true affability—the commonplace of everybody and the affability which is a charm and a ray of sunshine to all. The Emperor goes often to his cousin's, and seems delighted thus to place his foot on perfectly loyal, but neutral ground, where he can meet and talk with political enemies as well as friends; where also his visits may have, indeed, a practical object, in converting over to his dynasty some of the lukewarm friends of other pretendants to the Crown.

The husband of the Princess MATHILDE BONAPARTE, the Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF, lives at Paris, in a house owned by Mr. JOHN MUNROE, the American banker. The Prince's income is said to be $800,000 a year, and the sum which the Russian Government forces him to allow the Princess annually is $40,000. The Prince has no direct heir, and his property, at his death, will pass to his nephew, M. PAUL DEMIDOFF, a young man of 22, who also lives at Paris. Although the Prince ANATOLE is not more than 48 years of age, he employs half a dozen doctors to preserve his health; and at that rate, the nephew will not probably have to wait long for the succession.

The young Prince Imperial, who will have attained his seventh year the 16th of next month, will then pass from the hands of women to those of men. The Prince has had until now a Governess, Mme. BRUAT, two under Governesses, Mme. BRANCION and Mme. BIZOT, all three widows of high officers of the navy and army killed in the Crimea. He had also two women attached to his person in the capacity of servants, Miss SHAW, an English girl, for whom the Prince has always shown a great attachment, and from whom he has learned the rudiments of the English language, and Miss FOLLET. Contrary to the usual habit, the Prince will not have a Governor, the Emperor charging himself with the duty of directing his son's education, and for this reason the Prince will not have a separate establishment. M. MONNIER, a teacher of great merit, will assist the Emperor in the Prince's education, and this gentleman has already taken up his residence at the Tuileries. The Prince continues not only a very healthy, but a very handsome child, and is said to be as intelligent as the majority of children at his age. He resembles his mother, and will probably grow up a very handsome man.

LA PATTI continues to reign the lioness of the musical world, and indeed of all other worlds. So completely has she turned the heads of her audiences that her father, figuratively speaking, is obliged to stand at the head of the stairs with a club in his hand to keep off the young men who come to offer their hands, and to lay their hearts at her feet. She has been offered titles and fortunes; but all the ambitious young men gain for their pains is an outside view of the door which guards the divinity, and the nick-name from the less-crazed lookers-on of "*Pattissiers*." The Emperor and Empress have gone four times to see her, and on the benefit night called the charming young prima donna into the imperial lodge, and conversed with her a long time in English. His Majesty the next day sent her a handsome emerald bracelet set in diamonds, and bearing the Imperial design. But LA PATTI talks about New-York; she is tired of all this adulation, and wants "to go home" to her old audiences. She is engaged, however, for three years at the Italian Opera here, commencing with the next season, and before you see her again the charming *enfant* will have reaped many laurels, and, perhaps, a large fortune. Her engagement, however, with M. CALZADO is only for two months and a half of each year.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has favored us with three readings, given in aid of the English Benevolent Society at Paris and the suffering poor in the cotton districts of England. On the first evening he read *David Copperfield*, on the second *Dombey & Son* and the Trial from *Pickwick*, and on the third the *Christmas Carol* and the Trial from *Pickwick*. The readings were more like soirées than pay performances, for they were given in one of the saloons of the British Embassy, and every one was required to appear in evening dress. The price of tickets was four and two dollars, and every ticket was sold in advance. Mr. DICKENS still looks young, his hair is but slightly turned, and he wears a Shakespearian beard, which, however, does not become him.

MALAKOFF.

### AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

**Opening of Parliament—British Opinion on the War in America—Speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earl Russell, the Earl of Malmsbury, Mr Calthorpe, and Mr. Disraeli—Peace Necessary to England—Waiting for News.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863.

Parliament assembled on the 5th. The Royal Speech contains, as usual, nothing of a striking character, but the debate on the address was full of interest to Americans. It proved all that I have ever written to you of British opinion. There was but one expression from the leading men of all the great parties in the country, and that was one of Anti-Northern sentiment. There was no shadow of Exeter Hall feeling in Parliament. Mr. BRIGHT was silent.

England, it is plain, has no intention to offer her mediation, until that mediation is invited. She will not recognize the South, because the mere form of recognition would be of no value, unless she were prepared to aid her in the establishment of independence. But the declarations of opinion and feeling may be of as much moral value to the South as a formal act of recognition. These opinions, deliberately expressed, did not surprise me, for they are those of the great governing classes in English society.

In the House of Lords, Earl DUDLEY, who moved the Address, said he did not think England would interfere, though the end of the war was much to be desired, and was the only thing that could end the distress in Lancashire.

The Earl of Derby regretted that England had not joined with France in recommending an armistice. He saw a difficulty in recognition without intervention, but expressed his opinion very strongly respecting the war. He said:

"My conviction is strong, that come what may, *the reconstruction of the union of the United States as it formerly stood is conclusively and absolutely impossible.* I believe the feeling of this country was at one time strongly in favor of the North, and they believed that the North would have had no difficulty in overrunning and subduing the South; but even at that early period it was clear that if they succeeded in subduing the South the difficulty would only then commence, for it was impossible, when such feeling had been excited, and such deep injuries inflicted on the one side and the other, that any cordial reconcilement or union could take place. If that were the case a year, or even two years ago, how much stronger the conviction must be now, when week by week, day by day, and hour by hour, the struggle becomes more desperate; and when it becomes more apparent that neither party can obtain any decisive advantage, that those acting on the defensive have practically the best of it, and that, with the continuance of the war, is a continuance of the most dreadful slaughter and the most horrible carnage, coupled with an increased bitterness of feeling, accompanied on both sides, if we may believe the South, with aggravated atrocities and additional horrors even to those which must always accompany a civil war. I think, in this state of things, that there is no possibility of reëstablishing the union between North and South."

Earl RUSSELL was, if possible, more emphatic. He said:

"Nothing could be more unwise than to have recourse at present to the plan of recognition. *There is one thing, however, which, I think must be the result of this struggle, and in my mind cannot but be a great calamity—that is the subjugation of the South by the North.* If it were possible that the Union could be reformed—if those feelings of respect and attachment could be restored between the North and the South—*I for one should be happy to see the restoration of the Union.* If, on the other hand, the North felt that separation was finally decreed by events, I should be glad to see peace established on that ground. But there would be no end to calamities both to the United States and to the world—no end to calamities more especially to the negro race—that would result from the subjugation of the South by the North, because one of the first consequences of such a subjugation must be that that the North must keep up a large army, must renounce all their former policy, must put an end to a free Press, and *destroy the right of free discussion in the South.* That would be dangerous; but, besides this, would not anarchy prevail in the South, and would not the whole state of labor and society in the South be disorganized perhaps for a century? I hope such will not be the end of the struggle; I hope we shall see one if not two great Republics in the enjoyment of freedom."

The Earl of Malmsbury expressed a strong regret that the Government had not joined with France in intervention, and condemned the National Government with great bitterness. He said:

"I entirely agree that *we could not recognize the South without going further, and insisting on the raising of the blockade.* But though I entirely agree in that part of the noble Earl's policy, I cannot go so far as to think that his policy is right with respect to the offer of mediation by the French Government. I think it is our duty as a Christian people and a Christian nation, being of the same religion and of the same blood, and speaking the same language as the Americans, to do whatever we possibly could in order to put a stop to the war, provided we do not place ourselves in a position risking our own neutrality, or of incurring dishonor. The Emperor of the French has adhered to his purpose. Alone, and of his own accord, he has renewed the effort to stop the war. If he succeeds, he will have plucked from us one of the greatest opportunities we ever had for distinguishing the Government of the country. But, without discussing the probabilities or reminding you of some of the horrors of the war—horrors unparalleled even by barbarous nations—I should like to know whether the noble Earl has noticed one diabolical act of cruelty enacted by the Government of the United States. That Government has, contrary to all the common laws of war—contrary, I believe, to every precedent, even in the times of ignorance and barbarism—they have publicly declared medicines and surgical instruments contraband of war, thereby declaring that an enemy wounded is still an enemy, and that we are not justified in mitigating his tortures or endeavoring to save his life. I think this so horrible a case that it ought to have the condemnation of every citizen of a civilized Government."

Of course, the expressions of opinion in the House of Commons were quite as emphatic. Mr. CALTHORPE, in moving the Address, said:

"It was a lamentable thing to see 25,000,000 or 20,000,000 of whites so fiercely divided from each other; but this still remained a great fact. It was impossible not to have some feeling of contempt for the Federal Government. [Hear, hear.] They had permitted grosser extravagance, there had been more corruption and more peculation under them than was ever seen in the world. [Hear, hear.] They had committed flagrant violations of personal liberty, of freedom of speech, and of the freedom of the Press, and they had exhibited to the world a financial system so reckless and so desperate that it would have been ludicrous if it had not involved such disastrous consequences. [Hear.] Perhaps the worst feature of all displayed by the Northerners, had been the abject moral cowardice of the well-informed classes. Might they not have hoped that the Abolitionists would gladly have washed their hands of the crime of Slavery; and yet, throughout the whole country, there was not found a man with moral courage enough to stand up and attempt to stem the tide of popular thirst for power, or to endeavor to calm, by an appeal to reason, the popular frenzy. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, it seemed as if no American ventured upon any public platform who was not prepared to put forth the most extreme opinions in the most violent and virulent manner. It was impossible not to admire the gallantry and patriotism shown by the South—the dauntless courage of their troops, and the brilliant strategy shown by their superior officers—and they had shown remarkable success in their financial administration and in their general fertility of resource. They were not answerable for the detestable institution of Slavery. They inherited, but they did not originate it; and they saw from the meeting of the bishops and clergy, which was held the other day, what obliquity of moral feeling was produced through constant intercourse with that institution."

Mr. CALTHORPE hoped that if the war ended in the abolition of Slavery, it would extend to Cuba and Brazil.

Mr. DISRAELI spoke of the causes of the war, and said:

"I cannot conceal from myself the conviction that when those who in this house may be young enough to live to witness the ultimate conclusion and consequences of this civil war—I cannot but believe that the America which they will then recognize when the waters have subsided will be a different America to that which was known to our forefathers, or even to this generation, of which we have had so much experience [hear, hear.] *It will, I believe, be an America of armies; it will be an America of diplomacy; it will be an America of rival States and of Cabinets—of frequent turbulence, and probably of frequent war* [hear.] With these views I have myself, during the last session, exerted whatever little influence I might possess in endeavoring to dissuade my friends from embarrassing her Majesty's Government, in the position of politic and dignified reserve which they appeared to me to have taken upon this question [cheers.] It appeared to me, looking at these transactions across the Atlantic as events not of a mere casual character, but such as might probably influence these countries as the great French revolution had influenced and was still influencing Europe—it did appear to me that there was on our part due to the existing authorities in America a large measure of deference in the difficulties which they had to encounter [hear, hear.] At the same time, it was natural to feel—and I do not wish to disguise it, that they should entertain a great respect for those Southern States who, representing vast populations of Americans, were struggling for the great object of existence—independence and power" [hear, hear.]

Perhaps the most remarkable thing in the debate was that Lord PALMERSTON did not allude to America. He has never, I believe, committed himself, as most members of the Cabinet have, and may have something in reserve. This debate, of course, is only the opening of the subject, but the temper of Parliament and British feeling toward America were sufficiently manifested.

I think that, in spite of the opinions expressed as to recognition, there will be a strong effort in its favor. If Parliament is satisfied, as it appears on all sides to be, that union is impossible, that the conquest of the South is impossible, and that, were it possible, it would be the greatest calamity that could happen to the North, it will make some effort to end a war which it believes to be useless or worse, and which is inflicting on England the heaviest calamities. The distress in Lancashire is scarcely at all lessened; it is even widening its sphere of action. The burden is growing heavier. No end is seen, unless the war can be brought to a close, and cotton brought from America. Cotton cannot be manufactured at a profit in England, with the present prices of the staple. It cannot be sold in the great markets of India and China. England can sell cotton goods in those countries only by underselling the native productions. With a cheap staple, machinery has enabled her to do this, but now cotton goods are cheaper in Calcutta and Canton than they are in Manchester.

Peace in America is the only remedy for distress in Europe. The restoration of peace with the least possible social disturbance in the Southern States, is what the great body of the intelligent people of England desire. How to realize that object is a study for statesmen. One thing is certain, they do not wish for any sudden or violent termination to Slavery in the South, and they are opposed to the policy of the Proclamation.

The news has arrived of the resignation of Gens. BURNSIDE, SUMNER and FRANKLIN. It is not easy to see what this portends, but the Army of the Potomac is supposed to be in a condition of such demoralization as to be of little service to the national cause. The great anxiety now is to hear from Tennessee. The crisis at Albany is not understood. We look rather for one in New-York or Washington. We have been promised a revolution in New-York for several months, and are getting tired of waiting. Englishmen, who are the most stolid, peaceful and long-suffering of mortals, complain of a want of pluck in the Northerners, who are trampled upon by their Government, and are led like sheep to the slaughter. One critic declares that there is no discipline in the national army, but that regiments and brigades go into action and come out as they please. Another says the men have no spirit, and allow themselves to be murdered.

The Exeter Hall manifestation does not appear to have had the least influence on Parliament or the newspapers of the upper classes, but to make them more bitter and contemptuous. The penny weeklies, however, have been influenced and are much more Northern, or Abolition, in their character. *Punch*, at threepence, is as bitter as ever, but *Fun*, which sells for a penny, has hauled in its horns, and has not a word to say for itself, but caricatures the Pope instead of Mr. LINCOLN.

The proposition of Mr. GREELEY, to conquer the South in "90 days" or give it up and confess beat, meets with great favor over here, as the majority really care very little how the war is ended, so it be done with. They know little about it and care less. Give them cotton and trade and they will be satisfied.

MONADNOCK.

THE SKEDADDLERS TO CANADA.—The Immigration statistics of Canada show that the number of skedaddlers from the United States who became frightened at the prospect of a draft, numbered 1,912. These persons took with them an average of $1,000 each in American silver, making an aggregate of nearly $2,000,000. This accounts, in part, for the plethora of United States coin, of which the Canadians make such complaint.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The History of the Rise and Decline of Commercial Slavery in America* is this week to be published by G. W. CARLETON. In the latter part of 1860, and early in 1861, the author, Mr. EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of pioneer fame, wrote a series of Papers, five in number, known as the *Mexican Papers*. Under this title the work to which we refer appeared, as No. 5, March, 1861. It was the termination of the series, and written with reference to the impracticability of carrying the institution of Slavery into Mexico, or elsewhere on this continent, beyond where it already existed. The title of the work was one that recommended it to but a comparatively small circle of readers. Nevertheless, the first edition has been exhausted, and the increasing demand for this number of the original series is such that the publisher is induced to issue a second edition under its really more appropriate title, "The History of the Rise and Decline of Commercial Slavery in America." The work is unique and one of the most valuable on the subject of which it treats ever issued from the Press.

—Mr. C. T. EVANS, of this City, expresses a desire to keep himself before the public as a live bookseller, and he will undoubtedly succeed, if he only occasionally offers to the public books as much in keeping with the requirements of the times as *The National Almanac and Annual Register*, published by G. W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia. A more useful volume of reference has never come before our knowledge. When once known, it must become indispensable to libraries, both public and private, and to men in all walks of life. If the possessor of this volume desires to know who is Governor of Maine, or Treasurer of Oregon; who is Judge of any district in Minnesota or Massachusetts; who is Secretary at Harrisburgh; who is Chief of any Bureau at Washington; who is Minister to England, or who is Consul at Shanghai, all he has to do is to take down his *National Almanac*, turn to the index, and he has his answer. Should he wish to inquire into the value of a foreign coin, or the bank circulation of any State, or the amount of cotton produced, or the pay of an officer of the navy, or the emoluments of an officer of the army, or the National tax on any article, or the duty on any imported goods, or the population of any place, or the value of our imports, or the details of our exports, or the condition of our finances, or the apportionment of Members of Congress, or the number of ships in the navy, or the commerce and industry of the United States, or the rise and fall of the tides, or the tonnage of any railroad, or the strength of any religious denomination, or any similar question, all such information is furnished ready to his hand. If he wishes to know what laws have been passed, or who are the Generals in our army, or who are the officers of the Navy, or who are the Senators from Ohio, or who are Representatives from New-Jersey, or who is the rebel War Secretary, or who make up the rebel Congress, or the Government of any foreign country, or the date and particulars of any event of the great rebellion, or anything else, in fact, except when the rebellion will end, or who will be the next President, he will find all in his *National Almanac*.

—Under the head of New Publications, it may seem scarcely in place to mention improvements of the photograph, and yet the partitions that divide the publisher and the photographer are very thin indeed. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, advertise and offer for sale "NEWTON's Prepared Colors for Albumen Pictures." What albumen pictures are, by the way, we are at a loss to say, but we rather fancy they are meant for albums. Not having used the colors, it is impossible to speak personally of their merits, but one who has, assures us that the pictures thus colored seem to have been done in the process of taking, the finish of the surface not being in the least disturbed, the shading perfect, the colors rich and full, and the flesh color in particular perfectly natural. For coloring fancy copies of engravings and the new flower studies, these colors seem especially well adapted. Messrs. TILTON & Co. also offer for sale copies of natural flowers for coloring or study.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Department of the East.

ARREST OF DESERTERS BY THE PROVOST GUARD.

On Monday night twenty-eight deserters were arrested in various parts of the City by the Deputy Provost-Marshals under Gen. DRAPER. Of that number, eleven were arrested by Officer P. B. MARSH, with a patrol of three men. Among the party captured was one named CUSICK, formerly a North River boatman, who was disposed to give the officer some trouble. He persisted that he was not a deserter, and that he might prove his assertion, begged the Provost-Marshal to conduct him to a store at the corner of Charlton and Varick streets, where he proposed to bring forward friends who would confirm his statement. The moment he was within the store he called in a vociferous voice to a party of boatmen who were lounging round to rescue him. The boatmen—twenty in number—immediately sprang to their feet, and attempted to take CUSICK from the hands of the officer; but the latter, with his three men, completely overpowered the rioters, and succeeded in getting the prisoner to the Park Barracks, where, after a hearing, he confessed to having deserted several times. The prisoner will be summarily dealt with.

### Exploration of Asia.

LECTURE BY DR. MACGOWAN BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO CHINA, CAMBODIA AND FORMOSA.

Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN, Hon. Mem. Archæ. I., &c., before the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, submitted for discussion his project for the exploration, scientific and industrial, of parts of the East.

Dr. MACGOWAN, upon being introduced by Judge DALY, proceeded to say that, while we are much indebted to our Government for its many scientific exploring expeditions, we have still a large field in the *ultra orient*. We are indebted for the safety of our mariners to the hydrographic researches made under the patronage of the English Government in the Eastern seas. But his project was intended to comprise an investigation in the interior of Asia. Dr. MACGOWAN proceeded to sketch the various advantages to be derived by the proposed expedition, citing the results attained by the French Expedition in 1842—the introduction of sorghum, the tallow tree, the camphor tree, and various additions to our horticulture and agriculture. He suggested that the bamboo of China might be grown extensively in this country, serving as a fibre for the paper manufacturers, for food, and for almost as many purposes as iron. The spawn of fishes might be imported, as also improved breeds of swine, and, in short, many other material advantages. It was also necessary, in view of the increase in the number of steamers built by us for the East, that we should have some more definite knowledge of the rivers of the East. American steamers may now be found six hundred miles up the Yang-tse-kiang, and we have yet to learn the features of the great river of Cambodia. Dr. MACGOWAN noted the advantages to ethnology, to philology, to mineralogy, to geology, to zoology, to botany, to every branch of science and every department of human knowledge by the proposed expedition. He glanced at the wide field for investigation in the vast island of Formosa and the adjacent lands. While China was now surrounded as it were by the three great nations of Europe, he thought as an American that we should take our part in the explorations sure to be set on foot. We should be alive to all our interests, as well the moral and political as the mercantile and scientific. The subject has a moral bearing, from the fact that the expedition could be accompanied by competent volunteer Christian missionaries.

Dr. MACGOWAN, in detailing the scientific bearings of the subject, incidentally mentioned some of his discoveries in the East—the meteorological phenomena of sand showers, noticed in *Humboldt's Cosmos*; the change in the course of the Yellow River, the tidal phenomena noticed in MAURY's work, and the lost art of feather-working and other discoveries noticed in *Silliman's Journal*, closing with an earnest appeal to the Society to lend its weight to his endeavor to the forwarding of the proposed expedition.

Judge DALY, in a very happy address, warmly indorsed the project of Dr. MACGOWAN, and returned to him the cordial thanks of the Society for his interesting address.

At the request of several members, Dr. MACGOWAN described the tidal phenomena of the Tsientang River, which phenomena, as he stated, was fully described in a paper written by him, and republished in Prof. MAURY's *Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The Society warmly indorsed the project of Dr. MACGOWAN by unanimously passing a vote of thanks.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

JACOB WEILER, a German, about 24 years of age, was yesterday placed on trial, for the second time, for the murder of his wife, at No. 134 Essex-street, on the morning of the 29th of August last. The case was reported at length on the previous trial, which took place in October last, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. On the morning of the homicide, WEILER came home about 3 o'clock, and entered the apartments where his wife lay in bed, soon after which the report of a pistol was heard, which drew to the spot other inmates of the house, (it was a tenement house,) when they were told by WEILER that his wife had shot herself. He appeared to be much grieved at the occurrence, and otherwise conducted himself so as to make his story plausible. The Coroner's jury were unable to determine whether it was a case of murder or suicide, but the Grand Jury subsequently found an indictment against WEILER for murder in the first degree. It was shown on the last trial that the prisoner and his wife had not lived happily together, and that the deceased was one of those cheerful lively-spirited women who are rarely afflicted with the suicide mania. The jury were unable to agree after twenty-four hours' confinement and were discharged. The second trial, which commenced yesterday, will probably occupy the Court three days.

### Domestic Difficulties in High Life.

A GERMAN BARON IN COURT.

An American gentleman, named ROBERT MCCOMBES, residing at No. 275 Fifth-avenue, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, at the Tombs, upon the charge of endeavoring to take the life of a German Baron, named VAN SANTEN. The latter made oath at the Police Court that a few weeks ago he married an American lady in the State of New-Jersey, and that shortly after he married he one day found the accused in a private room with his wife, under very suspicious circumstances. He became considerably excited, and in his own language, as detailed yesterday in Court, he then and there addressed himself to the supposed invader of his domestic happiness as follows: "When I find a man in the room with my wife, I say, one, two, three, and when I say three, if he is not gone, then I shoots him and make him cold." According to the testimony of the Baron, the gentleman did not wait for the word "three" to be pronounced, but took leave of the lady in unusual haste. Since that time the Baron alleges MCCOMBES has followed him through the streets of this City, and into divers public houses, and has repeatedly threatened to take his life, and he therefore asked for such protection of his life and property as, by the laws of this country, he was entitled to. When the accused was brought before the Court, he stated that for a long time prior to the marriage of the Baron and the lady in question, he (the prisoner) had kept company with her, and it has been ascertained that even since the marriage, prisoner had advised her that inasmuch as the marriage ceremony took place in the State of New-Jersey, it was of no validity in this State, and he therefore counseled her to disregard altogether the marriage ties which had been performed. This matter was, however, soon settled by Justice CONNOLLY, who, in a few remarks, gave the accused to understand that he had been guilty of a very serious and flagrant offence, and held him to bail accordingly. The Baron has a splendid country residence on the Hudson River, and is reported to be very wealthy.

### The Russian Vapor Bath.

No branch of science has made more rapid progress, nor more useful discoveries, than the medical art. Diseases which were formerly considered incurable are now treated with success, and many of them have entirely disappeared. Those of the skin, which had so long resisted the most strenuous efforts of the practitioner, are now cured by a rational and persevering attention to cleanliness, by means of the shower-bath, horse-hair gloves and flesh-brushes; but rheumatism has hitherto defied the skill and science of the physician. The patient and learned German doctors were the first to observe the curious fact, that the population of Russia are *free* from that painful disease, in a climate which is so favorable to its development. They reflected on the *rationale* of the custom of rolling in the snow after taking a warm bath, and they studied the scientific effects of the Russian vapor bath—opening the pores and obliging the system to throw off the injurious humors, by exposing the body to steam, and then to the bracing effects of a cold shower-bath. Being convinced of the wonderful and miraculous results obtained by this complex but easy remedy, they propagated it in Western Europe, where its application has become universal—so much so, that the most celebrated physicians recommend it in all cases of rheumatismal affection, both chronical and accidental. We have often wondered that it has not been more generally adopted in our own country, where so many are martyrs to diseases of the articulations and muscles, and were agreeably surprised, on becoming acquainted with Dr. GUTMANN's establishment, to find that he had devoted his talents and his fortune to its propagation amongst us. Dr. GUTMANN has introduced the comfort and elegance to be found in similar establishments in Europe, and has made his baths a place of popular resort.

### A Pleasant Surprise.

The people of the Flatlands, L. I., have a cheerful custom of doing good to men, and particularly to those who minister to them in holy things, which in these days of selfishness is gratifying to witness. The pastor of their Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. T. S. DOOLITTLE, had occasion a few weeks since to go out West on business. On his return with his wife he was met at the depot by a friend and taken in unchanged garb to the parsonage, where were gathered a host of friends, including his brethren in the service. Everything seemed changed—all was new. The house had in his absence been thoroughly refitted and furnished from the cellar to the attic, and to it all was added the agreeable sum of $500 in cash. There were no formal speeches or other matters, but the good, generous Dutch, the donors informed the recipient that after the hour of midnight the house and all it contained belonged to him.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WARNING TO STAGE PASSENGERS.—A new dodge was yesterday brought to light by the arrest and subsequent examination of WM. MCLAUGHLIN, who is charged with attempting to swindle a passenger in a Broadway stage under the following circumstances: JAMES A. TIMSON, the passenger above referred to, took a seat in a stage to go down town. To pay his fare he handed to the driver a fifty-cent note. The latter immediately handed back forty cents in currency and four pennies. MCLAUGHLIN reached up and took the money, rolled it up and put it in his pocket. TIMSON supposed the accused had handed up fifty cents, the same as he himself had done, and waited patiently for another forty-four cents, which, not being forthcoming from the driver, he made inquiry, and it was soon ascertained, from the testimony of several passengers, that MCLAUGHLIN had handed ten cents in currency to the driver. When arrested he denied that he was guilty of the fraud, and said he had no money about him. A personal examination, however, showed that the identical forty-four cents was in his pocket. It was furthermore shown that this young man has been driving a very thriving business of late upon the fact that the ten and fifty-cent notes resemble each other as to color. The Justice committed him in default of $300 bail.

REMOVAL OF THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—Yesterday was May-day at the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and everything in and around the old building was in a state of great confusion. The office of the Board of Police Commissioners was removed to the new building, No. 300 Mulberry-street, two or three weeks ago, since which time the trials before the Board have been held at the latter place. Yesterday the entire department was removed, consisting of the office of the detective police, the telegraph office, also that of the Superintendent, the Inspectors of Police and the rendezvous for lost children. The removal was made in pursuance of the following resolution passed by the Police Board:

*Resolved*, That the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police be, and the same is transferred from No. 413 Broome-street to and established at No. 300 Mulberry-street.

The new building in Mulberry-street has been built mainly from the Contingent Police fund, and thus the New-York public will not be directly taxed for the expense of the erection and fitting up of this fine four-story marble front building, which is hereafter to be the Central Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. The entire building is arranged with especial reference to the wants and conveniences of those connected with the Police Headquarters, and reflects much credit upon the architect and the officers who initiated and superintended the enterprise.

PRESENTATION TO A WORTHY OFFICER IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Police Department, was presented on Monday night with a valuable dressing-case, by the attachés of the office. Mr. HAWLEY is to leave next week for Nassau, N. P., he having been appointed United States Consul at the latter place.

MISSING: INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. SAMUEL MCWILLIAMS, of Scotchtown, Orange County, N. Y., left his home Feb. 19, it is supposed, in a state of aberration of mind, caused by a recent illness, and he has not since been heard from. He was about twenty-eight years of age, having a full face, dark hair and whiskers, and prominent upper teeth. He was last seen on his way to New-York in the cars of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his distressed relatives and friends. Direct to HENRY DILL, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

### Arrest of a Notorious Burglar.

A NUMBER OF RECENT HEAVY ROBBERIES TRACED TO HIM—RECOVERY OF MONEY AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE GOODS.

Detectives FROST and CORWIN arrested, on Saturday last, a most notorious and successful burglar, named CHARLES GORDON *alias* CHARLES H. GRANT, who is accused of perpetrating nearly, if not quite, all the heavy robberies committed in Brooklyn during the past Winter.

It appears that some time since, the house of Mrs. BREAR, No. 226 Henry-street, also occupied by Messrs. VAN BRUNT and DENNISON, was feloniously entered and robbed of a fur cape valued at $200, a gold watch worth $200, and silverware amounting to $20. The police were informed of the robbery, and a description of the articles was published.

Some day last week GORDON took the cape to the store of Mr. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-street, New-York, to have it relined. An old fur dealer present identified the cape from the published statements, as the one stolen, and informed Mr. VAN BRUNT. The facts were given to the above named Detectives, who were directed to "work up" the case. On Saturday last, GORDON called for the cape and the Detectives being present took him into custody, after a desperate resistance. He was finally handcuffed and brought to Brooklyn. When at the corner of Johnson and Fulton streets, he broke loose and ran a distance of several blocks, but was finally found in an outhouse and secured.

The officers then went in search of his boarding house, and ascertained that he had rooms at No. 79 Sumner-street. The principal apartment occupied by him was on the first floor, with the windows so placed that he could go out and return any time at night without disturbing any member of the family, or without the knowledge of any person in the house. His trunk was overhauled, and a large amount of valuable property recovered. Among the contents was his "burglar's suit," consisting of wig and rough clothes, provided with various pockets, together with matches, wax candles, and implements with which to ply his vocation. When on an "foraging expedition," he would disguise himself. He always took care to be at home in the evening, and retired to his room when the other members of the family went to bed. He was punctually at the breakfast table every morning. So completely did he deceive the occupants that they can even now scarcely believe him to be the expert thief he has been shown to be.

GORDON's board bill was quite an item. He engaged board and rooms about two months since. He represented himself as a rebel officer and a very wealthy man. Money appeared to be no object to him. He offered to pay $50 per week for rooms and board if it suited. Everything was found exactly as he wanted it and he promptly paid $50 at the end of every week.

GORDON's operations had been on an extensive scale from the time he took up his residence at No. 79, to the time of his arrest. He always struck for first-class houses, never troubled himself about small affairs. Among the robberies traced to him by the detectives are the following, besides the robbery of Mrs. BREAR's house:

Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS, corner of Second-place and Henry-street, robbed week before New-Year's of $500 cash and articles valued at $300—all recovered and identified.

The house of Mr. LAWSON, No. 134 Henry-street, robbed of $200 worth of articles.

The house of Mr. JOSHUA ATKINS, No. 103 Montague-street, robbed of $30 worth.

The house of Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 3 Pierrepont-street, robbed of a lace shawl and other laces, valued at $800.

The house of Mr. J. H. FUNK, Pierrepont-street, robbed of silverware.

The house of Mr. FOX, No. 51 First-place, robbed of diamonds and other jewelry, valued at $1,300.

Nearly all the articles above enumerated were found in GORDON's possession, besides a large quantity of silverware which had been broken up. The officers ascertained that there was a package from Madison, Wis., at the office of the American Express Company for CHAS. H. GRANT. On examining it they found its contents to be a diamond cluster breast-pin, worth $1,050; a diamond ring, worth $300; diamond sleeve-buttons, worth $300.

Upon the person of GRANT, or GORDON, when arrested, were a diamond cluster pin, valued at $500, and a pair of diamond sleeve-buttons, worth $300.

The accused is about 23 years of age, of medium height, slight but muscular frame, with sandy hair and whiskers. He will be arraigned before Justice PERRY this morning, at 10 o'clock, for examination.

### The Park-avenue Murder.

THE DAUGHTER HELD AS PRINCIPAL BY THE CORONER'S JURY, AND THE FATHER AS ACCESSORY.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the recent brutal murder of Mrs. CECILIA MCLAUGHLIN, the wife of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, at No. 3 Park-avenue, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Some additional evidence was taken, which, in connection with the testimony heretofore given, appears to fasten the guilty deed upon the daughter, MARY ANN MCLAUGHLIN. She stated, without oath, before the Inquest, that she was not in the room when her mother was killed, but her brother FRANK testified that he came home in the afternoon, and the sister beat him and drove him out of the house. He returned again some hours thereafter, and saw his mother lying dead upon the floor. He woke his father, who was asleep in the adjoining bedroom, and again went down stairs. Meeting his sister coming up, he cried out, "Oh, Mary, mother is dead." She ran up, and looking into the room, exclaimed, "Oh, FRANK, FRANK, what will I do, I have killed my mother." His father's boots were on the floor. He was sure he did not have them on that day. When he left the house on Thursday morning, his mother was sitting on a chair near the stove, and was quite well. He had bought a pint of brandy for his father about 10 o'clock A. M. He drank it and went to bed. Mr. [illegible], who occupies apartments in the same house, testified that when MARY ANN went out of the house, she had on a red skirt, but when she returned she had on a different one. She washed the red skirt and hung it on the mantel-piece to dry. In going from the house she tried to conceal the blood upon her dress, by gathering it up. This was noticed by Mrs. [illegible] and others. She was in the house, and crying and cursing all that afternoon; and stood about an hour at the street door, telling a group of children that her mother was dead. The little boy, FRANK, said that his sister had often beaten his mother, sometimes with a broom-handle and sometimes with her fist, sometimes thrusting the broom into her eyes. Occasionally she would place her hand over her mother's mouth, holding it there until the blood spirted therefrom. Coroner NAUMANN, in his summing up to the jury, stated that there was ample testimony to show that MARY ANN had been in the habit of beating her mother unmercifully with dangerous weapons; that she was a drunken demoralized girl, that she was on that day intoxicated, and, however revolting the thought, the circumstances all pointed irresistibly toward her as the perpetrator of this most unnatural crime. The father was present all day, but in a beastly drunken condition. He would advise the jury to hold both to await the action of the Grand Jury. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, brought in the following verdict: "That CECILIA MCLAUGHLIN came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her daughter, MARY ANN MCLAUGHLIN, and that THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, the husband of deceased, was accessory to the fact before her death." The accused were committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CASUALTIES.—A child named CATHARINE HENRY, aged about three years, whose parents reside at No. 20½ Atlantic-street, fell into a large boiler of hot water which had just been lifted from the stove, and was so dreadfully scalded that she died in a few hours thereafter. The child was playing about the boiler, and tumbled in head foremost. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.....Mr. HENRY STYLES was thrown from a sleigh, in Bedford-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was conveyed to his home in Putnam-avenue by Officer JELLY, of the Ninth Precinct Police.

SKATING.—There was sufficient ice on several of the ponds yesterday morning to enable persons to indulge in the exercise of skating, to a limited extent, however, as the ice was good only about the edges. In the afternoon all sport on skates was done for, and the state of the weather last evening indicated that the season would not last twenty-four hours longer.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The case of CHAS. W. CARTWRIGHT and LEWIS LARKEY, indicted for defrauding the County of Kings out of bounty money, was again brought up in the Court of Sessions yesterday, for the third time. The Judge will charge the jury this morning.

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Part I.—Nos. 1277, 924, 1001, 1052, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1512, 1519, 1520, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529.—Part II.—Nos. 1503, 1408, 1506, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1513, 1514, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1521, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 242, 247, 25, 247, 248, 250, 120, 46.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 1407, 1127, 1111, 1496, 1432, 1792, 261, 1469, 1493, 1003, 495, 1622. Part II.—Nos. 1718, 470, 818, 1368, 1742, 1764, 1765, 1783, 1766, 1768, 1769, 1768, 1769, 1772.

## The Gansevoort Property Purchase—The Comptroller Ordered to Complete It.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*The People ex rel. James B. Taylor* vs. *Matthew T. Brennan.*—This contest, frequently reported in the Times, now resulted in an order that a peremptory mandamus issue compelling the Comptroller to complete the purchase of the property as provided by the resolutions of the Common Council.

It is understood that an appeal will take the decision of Justice BARNARD before the next General Term of the Court.

## Liability of Ferry Companies and Others for the Negligence of their Pilots.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

*Charles S. Westcott, Administrator, &c., of Eugene Sullivan, deceased,* vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn and Ira Smith.*—The plaintiff sues as Administrator of Eugene Sullivan, deceased, to recover of the defendants for the death of Sullivan, caused, as alleged, by the negligence of Smith, one of the Company's pilots, in running the ferry-boat *Peconic* upon, and overturning a skiff in which deceased was rowing, on the East River, on the 22d of August, 1861.

*The Company and the defendant Smith,* answer generally, denying any negligence on their part, and placing all negligence at the door of deceased. The case was now tried and a sealed verdict ordered.

G. F. Lemmy for plaintiff; Morse & Lynde for defendants.

## Troublesome Wives—The Result of a Neighborhood Quarrel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

*Wm. H. Lush and wife* vs. *Harsman Blackman.*—This action was to recover for an alleged assault by the wife of the defendant upon the wife of the plaintiff, which, as claimed, permanently and seriously injured one of her eyes. The defendant answered, but did not appear at the trial, and the jury now gave the plaintiffs a verdict for $450.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*The People ex rel. James B. Taylor et al.* vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, &c.*—Motion for mandamus granted.

*Nelson* vs. *Cour et als.; Nelson* vs. *Cour et als.*—Judgments ordered in these and in two other cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

*Monice* vs. *Gould.*—Ordered that market value of bank stock on the day of its delivery by plaintiff be inserted in finding of facts.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 24, 1863.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. | 99¾ | 100 Pacific M. S. Co. | 100 |
| 15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. | 101¾ | 625 do | 70 |
| 2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. | 98 | 50 do | 100¼ |
| 1,000 do | 98¾ | 50 do | 100¾ |
| 20,000 Tenn. 6s, 10 m. ex. | 70 | 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 120 |
| 8,000 N. Orl. & Ala. Sm. | 104¾ | 250 do | b30 120 |
| 2,000 do | 104¾ | 300 do | 119¾ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. | 97¾ | 150 do | 119¾ |
| 17,000 do | 97¾ | 2200 Erie Railway | 30 |
| 10,000 U. S. D. Nts. | 98¾ | 100 do | s30 30 |
| 3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 | 63¾ | 100 do | 79¾ |
| 5,000 do | 63¾ | 1000 do | 79¾ |
| 1,000 N. C. 6s | 75¾ | 100 do | b10 79¾ |
| 1,000 Mo. 6s, c. | 75 | 100 do | 79¾ |
| 2,000 N. Y. C. 6s | 119¾ | 500 do | b30 79¾ |
| 1,000 do | 119¾ | 100 do | 79¾ |
| 4,000 Cal. & Alt. 1st S. Bds | 90 | 200 Harlem R. Pref. | 37¾ |
| 1,000 Mich. Cent. Bds | 80 | 200 Mich. Cent. R. | 87 |
| 100 Hnch. & Prov. Rr. | 120 | 100 do | 87¾ |
| 11 National Bank | 97 | 300 Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 23¾ |
| 10 Bank of Commerce | 94 | 200 do | 23¾ |
| 100 Nassau Bank | 108 | 100 do | b10 23¾ |
| 10 Metropolitan Bank | 109 | 1200 do | 23 |
| 5,000 Amer. Gold | 102¾ | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. | 18¾ |
| 45,000 do | 102 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 84 |
| 2,000 do | 102¾ | 100 do | 84¾ |
| 12,000 do | 102¾ | 1000 Cleve. & Pitts R. | 70¾ |
| 20,000 do | 102¾ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. | 90 |
| 5,000 do | 102¾ | 200 do | 94¾ |
| 150,000 do | 102¾ | 100 Chic. & R. I. R. | 95 |
| 5,000 do | 102¾ | 600 do | 94¾ |
| 5,000 do | 102¾ | 200 do | 94¾ |
| 5,000 do | 102¾ | 200 do | 94¾ |
| 10,000 do | 102¾ | 200 do | s30 94¾ |
| 10,000 do | 102¾ | 50 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R. | 40 |
| 20,000 do | 102¾ | 15 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R. | 86 |
| 1 Canton Co. | 52 | 100 do | 100 |
| 100 do | 52 | 200 do | 100 |
| 50 Quicksilver M. Co. | 23 | 200 do | 100 |
| 1000 Cary Imp. Co. | 11 | 100 do | b60 |
| 50 do | 11 | 200 do | b30 |
| 50 Minnesota Min. Co. | 37 | 100 Alt. & T. H. R. | 71 |
| 100 do | 37 | 100 A. & T. H. Pref. | 71¾ |
| 200 Chi. N. W. R. | 78 | | |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. | 99¾ | 500 Pac. Mail S. Co. | b30 94¾ |
| 25,000 do | 100 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 100¾ | 50 do | 100¾ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. | 101¾ | 200 N. Y. Cen. R. | 119¾ |
| 60,000 do | 101¾ | 100 do | b30 119¾ |
| 140,000 Amer. Gold | 102 | 100 Erie Railway | 30 |
| 240,000 do | 102¼ | 500 do | 79¾ |
| 4,000 U. S. 6s, '24, Cou. | 98¾ | 100 do | 79¾ |
| 13,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. Cs. | | 500 do | b30 80 |
| Notes Oct. & Apl. | 100¾ | 100 do | b30 79¾ |
| 14,000 do Feb. & Aug. | 100 | 200 do | 79¾ |
| 1,000 U. S. D. Nts. | 99¾ | 100 do | 79¾ |
| 4,000 do | 99¾ | 1250 Erie Railway Pref. | 102¾ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. | 97¾ | 300 do | b30 102¾ |
| 1,000 do | 97¾ | 200 Hudson River R. | 60 |
| 10,000 Mo. 6s, c. | 80¾ | 200 Harlem R. | 37¾ |
| 5,000 do | 80¾ | 400 do | 37¾ |
| 10,000 Ill. War Loan | 103¾ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 87¾ |
| 20 Cal. State 7s | 102¾ | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. | 23¾ |
| 5,000 do | 102 | 600 do | 23¾ |
| 2,000 N. C. 6s | 75 | 100 do | b15 23¾ |
| 1,000 Erie 6th R. Bs | 111 | 100 do | b10 23¾ |
| 2,000 do 2d do | 111 | 100 do | 23¾ |
| 2,000 Mich. 6s, R. R. | 113 | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. | 23¾ |
| 20 Metropolitan Bank | 109¾ | 50 Ill. Cen. Scrip | 84 |
| 18 Bank of N. Y. | 112 | 200 do | 84¾ |
| 25 Bnch. & Prov. Rr. | 120 | 100 do | b30 84¾ |
| 40,000 Amer. Gold | 101 | 1000 Clev. & Pitts. R. | 70¾ |
| 10,000 do | 101¾ | 100 do | s30 70¾ |
| 20,000 do | b10 101 | 200 Gal. & Chic. R. | 94¾ |
| 10,000 do | 101 | 200 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. | b30 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 200 do | s10 94 |
| 4,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94 |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 Chic. & R. I. R. | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 50 P., F. W. & C. R. | 100 |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | s60 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | b5 94 |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 50 do | 94 |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 50 P., F. W. & C. R. | 100 |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | s60 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do | 94¾ |
| 20,000 do | 101 | 100 do |

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
WINTER GARDEN—The King's Rival.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Regular Fix.
WALLACK'S—Rosedale—Pauline.
DODWORTH'S HALL—Gustave De Spies' First Musical Matinee.
GERMAN OPERA—No. 485 Broadway—Fidelio.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella; or, the Power of Love.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c. at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.
NEW HALL OF ART, No. 596 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.
The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year | $3 00 |
| Two copies one year | 5 00 |
| Five copies one year | 12 00 |

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year | $2 00 |
| Three copies one year | 5 00 |
| Ten copies one year | 15 00 |
| Twenty copies one year | 25 00 |

Payments invariably in advance.
To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.
New-York, Dec. 4.
☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The ram *Queen of the West*, which has won so much glory for herself by running the Vicksburgh blockade, and by other notable exploits, has been captured by the rebels up the Red River, whither she had gone in search of rebel steamers and fortifications. The news is contained in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st, telegraphed from Port Hudson. The capture of the rebel transport *Era* by the *Queen of the West* has already been announced. It appears that the pilot of the *Era* was taken on board the *Queen*, and compelled, under guard, to pilot her up the river. He succeeded in deceiving the Commander of the *Queen* as to positions of the rebel batteries, and when she had reached Gordon's Landing, she was fired into and disabled. She drifted to the opposite side of the river, when all but thirteen of her officers and crew succeeded in escaping to the transport *De Soto*. The *Queen* and all her armament, supplies, &c., remained in the hands of the rebels. According to the rebel report, a rebel steamer subsequently pursued and recaptured the *Era*, which had one of her wheels disabled, and the *De Soto* was burnt to prevent her capture. It is also stated that the National gunboat *Indianola* had gone up the Red River to attempt the recapture of the *Queen*. We shall probably soon get our own version of this whole affair.

An extract which we make from the Richmond *Enquirer* this morning, indicates that the rebels are very much dissatisfied with the results of the recent demonstration of the rebel rams against our blockading fleet at Charleston. The *Enquirer* says that the "Southern Confederacy has been made the dupe of a notable imposition." It further says that an official inquiry is to be made into the affair.

Strong evidence of the existence of Union sentiments in Western and Northern Texas will be found in extracts from the San Antonio *Herald*, which we publish this morning. That paper indulges in threats against the men entertaining such sentiments, which should have the effect to hurry any preparations which may be in progress for their relief. "They are known," it says, "and will be remembered. Their numbers are becoming every day less. In the mountains near Fort Clark, and along the Rio Grande, their bones are bleaching in the sun, and in the Counties of Wise and Denton their bodies are suspended by scores from black-jacks." The Houston *Telegraph* also says that a secret "Abolition" organization exists in Northern Texas, having a grip, a sign, and a password, and extending to all classes of the community—clergymen, professional men, farmers, &c. Up to Oct. 27, twenty-two men belonging to the organization have been hung.

We have an account from our Salt Lake City correspondent, of a short, sharp and decisive campaign against the Indians on Bear River by the troops under command of Col. Connor. The Indians were Bannocks and Shoshones, from 280 to 300 in number, and were almost exterminated—only about a dozen escaping.

Among the additional items of foreign news which we publish this morning, is the announcement, on the authority of the Calcutta *Englishman*, that a rebel pirate is cruising in the Bay of Bengal, with the intention of overhauling and destroying all vessels leaving Calcutta under the American flag.

Advices from Havana to the 17th inst., have reached us by the steamship *Pacific*, which arrived yesterday morning. The rebel steamer *Alice*, formerly known as the *Matagorda*, arrived at Havana on the day the *Pacific* left, having run the blockade at Mobile with 850 bales of cotton on board on the night of the 14th.

The steamship *Continental* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 13th inst. Her advices are only one day later than those by the *George Cromwell*, which arrived on Friday evening last, and are of no importance.

### CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Senate on Monday night did not terminate until 12½ o'clock, at which time Mr. Trumbull's substitute for the bill relating to arbitrary arrests was passed—34 to 18. The operation of the act is limited to the 1st of March, 1864. In the Senate yesterday, a number of bills relating to the District of Columbia were reported. The Military Committee made an adverse report on the bill relating to hospitals, and an ambulance corps—regarding it as impracticable. A bill for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota was passed. A bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act was debated, and a number of amendments were acted upon, but the bill was not finally disposed of. A bill authorizing the President in certain cases to take possession of steamboats and other vessels, was referred to the Military Committee. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Conscription bill was again considered, the pending motion being on the previous question. Mr. Vallandigham and his colaborers immediately commenced fillibustering, and finally obtained a withdrawal of the demand for the previous question—the debate thus being reopened. A number of speeches were then made for and against the bill. During the evening session it was agreed that the debate shall be terminated at 1 o'clock to-day; that one hour shall be devoted to voting on the amendments, without debate, and that then the bill shall be voted upon without further preliminary. The letter from Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, relative to insubordination on the part of Gen. McClellan, was read during the proceedings.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Whitney's iron-clad battery *Keokuk* made a preliminary trial trip yesterday. Everything about her was found to work well with the exception of her boilers, which, being new, "foamed" too much to allow a test of speed.

The iron-clad battery *Nantucket*, built in Boston, was to leave for this port to-day, the weather permitting.

Detectives Frost and Corwin recently arrested Charles Gordon *alias* Charles H. Grant, on the charge of committing a burglary in Brooklyn. It has since been ascertained that the accused perpetrated a number of burglaries on the Heights, and secured property worth thousands of dollars, much of which has been recovered and identified. The accused lived in fine style at No. 79 Summit-street, where he paid $50 per week for board.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying $4,000 11 of the bill of the Sheriff for official services during the last quarter of 1862, amounting to $18,650, refusing to audit the items for committing and discharging prisoners from the State Prisons, of which about $11,000 were of claims heretofore rejected, and the balance the amount claimed for the quarter. Mr. Purdy was certain the County would yet be compelled to pay the rejected claims. Mr. Weisman was of a different opinion, holding that a law of 1859 swept away such fees. The report of the Committee was approved. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in relation to the suits to compel the payment of taxes by the banks on United States Stocks, was taken up and adopted. It is in favor of having the legal counsellor of the Board prosecute; the claims of the County to the extent and in the manner he may deem best for its interests. The banks, it will be recollected, have appealed the question in their own behalf. The Board adjourned till ten o'clock A. M., next Monday, when the Mayor's veto on the County Appropriation bill will be taken up.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Jacob Weiler for the murder of his wife by shooting, on the morning of the 26th of August last, was commenced and occupied the day. This is the second trial, the first, which occurred in October last, having resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard yesterday rendered his decision in the Fort Gansevoort property contest, ordering that a peremptory mandamus issue, compelling the Comptroller to complete the purchase in accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council.

The General markets were decidedly brisker yesterday, and prices of nearly all the leading articles higher. Flour advanced 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel; Pork, 12½c. ℔ bbl., Lard, ⅛c.@¼c., and Teas, 3c.@5c. ℔ lb., and were more freely purchased. A lively inquiry prevailed for Fruit, Hay, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Wool and Metals, which were generally dearer. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee and Whisky were in good request. Cotton was moderately dealt in, and Middlings closed as high as 91c.@92c. ℔ lb. Freights were quiet, owing, partly, to the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Live Stock markets have been quite deranged during the past week, owing to a severe snow storm which blocked up the roads, and prevented the stock trains from getting in. Most of them finally arrived, and, though late, the live stock was about all sold, and generally at improving rates. Beeves number 4,029 for the week, which is 1,200 less than one week ago. They were sold off quickly after arriving, at an advance of near ½c. from the last quotations. Many of the cattle had been a long time on the cars, exposed to the cold storm, which injured them in the eyes of the butcher. Prices of good cattle ranged from 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb, dressed weight, with some extras at 11c.... Sheep are scarcer, but have not advanced in price to any perceptible amount. They are worth 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb, live weight—a few selected sheep, extra fat, could be sold for 8c.... Live hogs have been coming in freely until the late storm checked receipts. The stock is now pretty well used up, with the exception of some light thin hogs, for which there is little demand. Prime corn fed hogs, of large size, are selling at 5¼c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

Free Speech in the South.—Earl Russell, in his remarks during the debate on the Queen's speech, said that in certain contingencies he should be happy to see the Union restored; but the subjugation of the South by the North would bring with it endless calamities—calamities to the negro race as well as to the white race, calamities to the cause of liberty and danger to the national prosperity. Among other things, he said it "must put an end to a *free Press*, and *destroy the right of free discussion in the South.*" The noble Earl could not have shown a more complete ignorance of the past history of the South than he does in this sentence. There never have been such things there as a free Press and the right of free discussion. On almost every subject of public interest the Press of the South has been under the most rigid surveillance, not only by the Slaveholding class, but by the State authorities. On the question of Slavery, on the rights of the poor whites, on popular progress, on the reform of abuses, and on many cognate and collateral questions, the Press of South Carolina, for example, has for a half century had no more liberty of discussion than the Press of Paris now has regarding the prerogatives of the Emperor. The surveillance extended not merely to discussions on Slavery, but to everything bearing upon it, and everything seemed to bear upon it. There were three great regulators of the Press in the South: the revolver, the mob, and the local laws; and there always have been proofs enough how efficiently these agencies worked.

The first and most notable thing the power of the Union has done, as it has been extended in Missouri, in Maryland, and elsewhere, has been to liberate the Press and establish the right of free discussion. Compare the journals of Baltimore now with the journals of Baltimore two or five years ago. Compare the Press of Missouri now with the same Press during the Border-Ruffian reign. Every conceivable topic, local and general, is intelligibly discussed, and the only thing that is under the ban is the dissemination of treason—which we are sure Earl Russell would not favor in Great Britain. So it will be everywhere in the South as our arms are extended. And the greatest boon we expect that section will receive from the war is the gift and guarantee of a free Press and free discussion, of which Earl Russell conceives we would deprive it.

### Prince John and his Speech at the Corporation Banquet.

"Sirrah, what humor is the Prince of?" Well, he is in a war humor now, most consumedly. We want no better war speech than his at the Corporation Banquet. It was as different from his talk before the election as gunpowder from peach-down. Instead of dulcet pleas to join him in wooing back the "wayward sisters," we have the most emphatic protestations that no honorable and lasting peace can be had except by the most determined war. "This peace," he asseverates, "you will secure *by conquest only*, and, in my deliberate judgment, *never* in any other way." He still thinks ill of the Proclamation, and of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; but these he now proclaims to be nothing, before the supreme necessity of fighting this war staunchly and thoroughly through. He affirms it to be every man's bounden duty to come out openly and consistently on the one side or the other—to join heart and hand in putting down the rebellion, or to go over to the rebels; and he makes bold to prophesy that if the North will loyally and unitedly come up to the work "the rebellion will be prostrated in six months from to-night."

The cause of this marvelous change is no secret. Mr. Van Buren has advanced in knowledge since we heard from him last. He then was possessed with a notion that Jeff. Davis needed but an invitation to strike his flag and come to terms. Of course every reflecting man knew better. The whole course of the rebellion had shown that its leaders had deliberately and irrevocably committed themselves to its fortunes, and that they would cling to it to the very death. It was plain that hard experience had wrought upon them precisely the same effect it always does upon such revolted spirits—making them only the more malignant and desperate. But Mr. Van Buren and his fellow-partisans imagined otherwise. They were bent upon making these reprobates brotherly advances. The result Mr. Van Buren freely discloses in his present speech. "Endeavors were made," he says, "to satisfy those who were arrayed against the Government that they should give over their hostility, as there was no warrant in the Constitution for their secession from the Union, and that their attempt must fail unless they went into a Convention with the other States. This proposition was received with an entire want of cordiality—with *an entire want of respect, indeed*. They declared that they had a perfect right to go out, that they were now independent, and that they would treat with nobody who did not acknowledge their independence." In other words the peace deputations met with rather a rough reception. They are sore under it. They could have borne much from old friends, but really this was too bad.

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble their love,
But—why did they kick us down stairs?"

Well, Don Quixote and his Squire Sancho had very similar misadventures; but, in the end, the one was enabled to say, "I am now an utter enemy to Amadis de Gaul and all his generation;" and the other, "Though I have been soundly banged, I have come off like a gentleman." It is an old and wise saw that "Experience teaches." We gladly welcome Prince John and all his followers back from their errantries, and trust that henceforth they will bear themselves like loyal men, steady and true. Let him, and other Democrats who have gone astray like him, but now do their duty, and it shall not be the fault of the supporters of the Administration if the end of his "six months" does not see the rebellion flat and helpless, as he presages.

Unfortunately, however, there are men who call themselves Democrats of a very different mold—Democrats combining at the same time the lowest abjectness with the most malignant venom. They are known as Copperheads. It is the sort to which the Richmond *Enquirer* referred in its article last week, and particularly in the following paragraph:

"We all knew, indeed, and are happy to know, that some of the Northwestern States are very sick of this war, heartily disaffected to the Washington Government, strongly disposed *to sneak out* of the debt they have incurred, and to ask alliance, or even union, with the Confederacy, 'if agreeable.' This is a wholesome state of feeling, and must produce its fruits of disorganization and discouragement in the Northwestern troops. But let us not mistake the matter. Not one of those States has yet pronounced itself in this sense, though some stump orators have. When they do take such action—that is, when their Legislatures and Governors accredit Commissioners to Richmond for any such purpose, no doubt, they will be received and answered according to the nature of their proposal. We presume they will be told that the first thing they have to do is *to call back their forces* to their own country, that then we will be willing to make treaties with them, but that as to an union with the Confederacy, under the 'old flag,' or any other, *they come two years too late*. Two years, and an abyss of horror and hatred, and the blood of our slaughtered brothers crying aloud from the ground, all prohibit that impious union; *if they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the Government they have established, and recant the vows, and break pledges, and eat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed;* the movement will suit us perfectly; and, although we shall not *exactly respect* the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—*holding our noses a little*—and to show them all suitable civilities—*but at a proper distance.*"

Such creatures are well characterized by this organ of Jeff. Davis. We are happy to know that their absolute vileness is so well appreciated in Richmond. When they are as truly estimated at home, and general detestation forces them back into their hiding-places, there will be healthier times. We shall have a sound, and strong, and well-compacted public sentiment. The Government and the army will be reassured and reinspired. An impulse will be given to the good cause that will make certain that the "six months" would see the rebellion utterly crushed before it. We have not a doubt that this *[illegible]* of the Copperheads will be done sooner or later. It is not in the American blood to endure such nuisances for any great period—least of all in earnest times like these. But the sooner the public abhorrence fitly expresses itself, the sooner will faction cease to hiss, and the sooner will the rebellion itself return to "the vile dust from which it sprung."

### The President and Mr. Seward.

The *Tribune* tries to turn the force of our recent remarks on the probabilities of French intervention, by personal flings at the Times. We are quite content to leave it to the pursuit of this purpose undisturbed.

It makes another point, however, of more public importance, and to which we may perhaps usefully direct attention. It says:

"Had the Times made itself familiar with the voluminous publications of the diplomatic dispatches issued within the past two years from the State Department at Washington, it probably would have learned from internal evidence that some of those dispatches could never have been seen by the President. At any rate, *we assert it as a fact, well known to many persons, that such is the case—that dispatches have been sent from the State Department which the President never saw till they were pointed out to him in the printed volume.* If there be any violation of 'dignity and sense of propriety' in making this statement thus broadly, the responsibility rests with the Times for calling it forth. Its imputation of ignorance to this journal makes it incumbent upon us to state a fact which probably the Times knows as well as we do. On the fact itself we forbear to comment."

This is very distinct and very positive. We have no doubt that the Editor of the *Tribune* believes it to be true;—but we assure him that it is utterly without foundation. We are not compelled to rely upon "internal evidence,"—nor is it of any consequence what "many persons" may assume to know upon the subject. There are but *two* persons in the country who can *know* whether dispatches have or have not been "sent from the State Department, which the President never saw till they were pointed out to him in the printed volume;"—and those two are President Lincoln and Secretary Seward themselves.

Now, we beg the *Tribune* to understand that we have the distinct and unequivocal authority of *both* those gentlemen for saying that since President Lincoln came into office, the Secretary of State has never sent to any American Minister abroad, or to any foreign Minister at Washington, any dispatch, that was not merely and exclusively formal and technical in its character, *without having first submitted it to the President, who has either read it himself, or heard it read before it was sent*; and this includes, it is scarcely necessary to add, the whole correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton. We trust the *Tribune* will find this denial sufficiently explicit, and from sufficiently good authority, to be conclusive. We hope, moreover, that in view of it, our neighbor will not feel bound to continue his tacit indorsement of the preposterous statement of its "Occasional Correspondent," concerning the mysterious interview of President Lincoln with Count Mercier, in which the President was represented as apologizing for Mr. Seward's letter, and as disclaiming all knowledge of its language and tone. The most ordinary respect for the Presidential office, one would suppose, would forbid the imputation to Mr. Lincoln of a proceeding so utterly at war with every dictate of dignity and propriety.

### The Value of Vicksburgh.

The only value that Vicksburgh possesses for the rebels is that of a blockade point on the Mississippi. So long as the batteries of Vicksburgh command the river in front, and prevent the passage of boats above or below, the armies of the Northwest and Southwest are sundered, and military operations in the Department of the Gulf are conducted at immense disadvantage. The armies in Louisiana have to be fed from the Atlantic seaboard, and weeks of precious time are lost in returning reports and receiving orders. The true base of operations against the rebellion in the States of the Southwest was to be found in the Northwest. Columbus, Island Ten, Fort Pillow and Memphis, hindered the advance from that direction. But as each of these places fell, the demoralizing effect on the rebels was prodigious. It deprived them of the use of the channel by which they collected their army supplies; and as soon as they lost control of this channel they fell back at once as far as possible from the river's bank, to find subsistence in the more populous interior. The country bordering on the Mississippi, for twenty to fifty miles inland, and as far down almost as Vicksburgh, is wholly free from the presence of rebels in force. A predatory band of guerrillas, insignificant in numbers, and too *mobile* for easy capture, is the only enemy the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley is now infested by.

If Vicksburgh is safely passed by our gunboats, and the river commanded by them below as above, it, in turn, will have lost its value to the rebels, and we may look for its speedy evacuation, and the withdrawal of its immense garrison to Jackson or some other interior point. Vicksburgh will be not more safe than Columbus was when the Nationals flanked it by capturing Forts Henry and Donelson. It will be no safer than Island Ten was when Gen. Schuyler Hamilton's canal conveyed vessels below, and turned it at New-Madrid. If, as we know, our gunboats have passed Vicksburgh, and are able to destroy all the rebel craft on the river below, that have been feeding the rebel army at Vicksburgh, and if, as we believe, by the use of "Farragut's canal," troops, provisions, fuel and transports will be passed safely below, the siege of Vicksburgh is already ended. The place is not worth the loss of a dozen lives to take. It will, from most obvious military necessity, be abandoned by the rebels.

If we did not take this view of the present comparative worthlessness of Vicksburgh as a military point for the rebels, we should be alarmed by the announcement of Monday that the bombardment of Vicksburgh had commenced. A bombardment, to most minds, indicates a purpose to take at length by storm when the enemy is crippled or exhausted. The ridiculous bombardment by the two fleets when Vicksburgh was first assailed, will, we are sure, not be repeated. It is a historic truth, that that most terrific cannonading, continued for weeks, only resulted in the crippling of one rebel. But why try to storm a place like Vicksburgh, and peril thousands of lives, when its military value is gone, and it must be evacuated at an early day?

We think Gen. Grant is not going to throw his army so needlessly against the formidable batteries of Vicksburgh. There is nothing in our late news from his headquarters to indicate that he is near ready to repeat Sherman's luckless enterprise. The probability is that when we get full reports of the announced bombardment, it will be found to have been a mere demonstration and diversion, the aim of which was to cover the passage of transports or other needed vessels through the Canal to the river below. Vicksburg safely passed, the place is ours without a siege or a fight.

### Unemployed Generals.

The *Evening Post* speaks of our urging that Gens. Fremont and McClellan should be put to service, as a "dangerous suggestion;" and it scarcely stops short of imputing to us connection with some "conspiracy" which it is designed to promote. With what we cannot help styling very great impertinence, it affects to detect in our suggestion, the sentiment of a "particular member of the Cabinet," whom it proceeds to berate accordingly for an offence of which he is quite as innocent, to say the least, as the editor of the *Post* himself. "The Times," says the *Post*, "owes it to itself, then, as well as to others who may be innocently implicated and injured by its speech, to declare explicitly the object of its singular military suggestions, so entirely in opposition to its more recent course, so dangerous in themselves, and so likely to revive dissensions in the loyal community, now happily laid to rest."

We have not the slightest objection to a full compliance with this demand. The *Post's* statement, in the same article, that we have "before repeated the same things in nearly the same phrases," ought, at least, to answer the complaint that this is "entirely in opposition to our more recent course." On the contrary, we have repeatedly urged precisely the same thing.

The object of our "singular military suggestions," as the *Post* styles them, is to secure to the country an equivalent for the very large salaries which it is now paying both these Major-Generals for doing nothing at all. We do not think we overrate the abilities or the services of either of them. Neither has won any great degree of military distinction, or contributed very largely to the suppression of the rebellion. Yet both have undoubted military knowledge and skill, which can be made available if they are put in the proper fields for their exercise. We beg the *Post* to understand that we have said nothing about giving McClellan Gen. Halleck's place, nor about restoring him to his old command. All we have urged is that he should have *some* command,—that he should be placed somewhere where he can serve the country, and earn the money he is drawing from the Treasury.

The *Post* urges that he is disloyal—that he is the centre and support of a knot of Secessionist conspirators. Then he ought to be put out of the way of doing mischief. Instead of leaving him free to make triumphal tours and receive ovations for the benefit of a political party and the encouragement of Secessionists and traitors, let him be placed in the field, where the utterance of such sentiments will be an offence against military discipline, and where his whole duty will be to obey the orders of his superiors. There are plenty of places where he can be of service to the country—none where he can do more harm and less good than that in which he is now retained.

Of one thing we are very certain:—the Government does a wrong to the country by continuing these Generals in office without giving them employment. If they are not fit for service, or cannot be trusted, let them be dismissed. But so long as they are retained, let them be required to render an equivalent for the honors and the salaries which they enjoy. If this cannot be done without danger to the Union, the cause is more hopeless than we had supposed it to be.

The Texas Tragedies.—There is no surcease to the sufferings of the Unionists of Texas. Since the beginning of the war they have been subjected to ceaseless martyrdom for their principles; and from no other part of the South have we had such well-authenticated tales of horror. They have not been stories concocted at a distance, or even by the suffering party; but the most fearful accounts have been simply the narrations given by the newspapers published in the locality in which the circumstances occurred. We received yesterday, by way of Monterey, Mexico, two Texas newspapers of not very late date—one from San Antonio, and the other from Houston; and both of them contain tales which make the blood run cold. The San Antonio *Herald* coolly says that the number of Unionists in Western and Northern Texas was "small at first, and they are becoming every day less; for *in the mountains near Fort Clark, and along the Rio Grande, their bones are bleaching in the sun, and in the counties of Wise and Denton their bodies are suspended by scores from black-jacks.* They were warned in time to leave the country; and, choosing to remain, and rely for protection upon the enemy with whom their Government is at war, they must expect to take the consequences of their choice." To the tragical picture here given, naught of horror could be added by anything we might say.

The Houston *Telegraph* also mentions the executions of Unionists that are going on in that part of the State, and indicates that trials and hangings perpetually progress in all the counties. Altogether, the sufferings of our brethren in those far-off regions have been incalculable. Whether our sympathies will do those confessors and martyrs any good or not, we cannot repress those sympathies. The Texan Unionists have suffered nobly and died sublimely. They have been slain by traitors, and hanged like felons. May Heaven and Gen. Banks grant those of them who still live a speedy deliverance.

The Queen of the West.—The loss of the *Queen of the West* is as much a subject of regret as was the loss of the *Monitor*. The *Monitor*, however, is at the bottom of the sea, but the chances are that the gay and gallant *Queen* will soon again be in our hands. The *Indianola* is said to have gone down to look after her, and we should not be surprised if her captivity to the rebels was short.

Col. Ellet's exploits have been the most daring ventures of this war, either by land or water. We do not say they have been too daring and risky, for "'tis better to have dared and lost than never to have dared at all." Some of our leaders have not exhibited an overplus of this quality during the war, and many opportunities we have lost by the lack of it. Besides, it was by rebel treachery that the *Queen* was captured, and by no fault of her commander. She was of great use to us in sinking rebel steamboats, but she will be of no use, in an offensive way, to the rebels, for they can do nothing with her against our regular river iron-clads. It would seem that the bulk of the *Queen's* crew have made their escape upon another boat, which accompanied her, but whether they have gone up or down the river we have no information.

Battle in Utah.—Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City sends us a brief but vivid account of a considerable battle in Utah on the 29th ultimo. It was between a body of California volunteers and two or three hundred Indians, and took place some distance north of the extreme northern settlements in Cache Valley. It seems to have been not merely a victory over the red men, not only a rout of them, but their extermination. Only about a dozen of the warriors are supposed to have escaped. Our own men, too, suffered pretty severely, as the list of killed and wounded will show. The Indians fought desperately, repulsing first a cavalry charge, then a foot charge, and our troops finally succeeded only by plunging determinedly into the brush and executing a general slaughter.

Our correspondent makes some suggestions urging a conciliatory policy toward our Indian brethren, and with them we entirely agree. Firmness and conciliation are what are needed to insure peace; and since the terrible lessons which have been dealt out to the Indians in Minnesota and in Utah, we trust our Government will inaugurate a policy which will render unnecessary any more such examples.

### Compliment to Charles Stetson, Esq.

A very pleasant ceremony took place last evening at the Astor House. The officers of the New-England Society took the opportunity, offered by their annual festival technically known as "The Fine Dinner," to present to Charles Stetson, Esq., the host of the Astor, a beautiful service of silver plate, as a mark of their appreciation of his services in connection with the Society. The company embraced some thirty persons, H. A. Hurlbut, Esq., President of the Society, occupying the chair.

The presentation speech was made by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., and related mainly to the influence of New-England principles upon the current history of the country, and to the services rendered to the New-England Society by Mr. Stetson. Mr. Stetson's reply was a model of manly feeling, expressed with elegance and force. It was followed by speeches from Joseph Hoxie, Esq., M. H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, H. W. Bonney, and other Ex-Presidents of the Society, and by Rev. Dr. Storrs, and one or two other gentlemen who were present as guests. A response on behalf of the Press, made a just and merited acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness which the Press of this City and of the whole country had always received at the hands of Mr. Stetson, and from all connected with the Astor House.

The affair was exceedingly pleasant. The gift is a beautiful and substantial testimonial of the esteem and warm regard in which Mr. Stetson is held by all who know him.

### Musical.

German Opera.—Mr. Carl Anschutz's season at the German Opera reaches its one hundredth night to-night—a duration which, we believe, is unparalleled in the musical history of New-York. The series of successes which has led to this result is fresh in the memory of the public. It has been obtained by unswerving fidelity to the true interests of art; by unceasing industry, and by a just perception of what the public required. With leading artists who were conscientious; with an orchestra that was excellent, and a chorus that has never been surpassed in this City, Mr. Anschutz has succeeded in producing an *ensemble* of singular power and brilliancy. Operas that were hackneyed, seemed to acquire freshness under his direction; and works that were strange and distant to the American public, were reached with a graceful and winning hand by these means, and made at once familiar. In this way Mr. Anschutz has won his hundred nights, and we are glad to hear not unprofitably to himself. To-night, when the centenary event is celebrated by the performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," there will, we hope, be a hearty recognition of the Impresario's services—especially as it is the last regular performance of the season, and a fitting opportunity for enthusiasm and liberality.

### Union Meeting in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

An immense Union meeting was held here last night at the Opera House and Melodeon Hall. Both places were filled to overflowing.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that we give renewed pledges to perpetuate the Union; that we send the greetings of the Administration to the Ohio soldiers; that we will support a vigorous prosecution of the war; that the Mississippi must roll unbroken to the Gulf; that submission to the constituted laws and authorities is the only basis of free government; that we will sustain those in power whether they please us or not, until others are put in their places.

The speakers were Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. Henry Stanbery, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Gov. Tod, of Ohio, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Gen. Carey and Judge Lane, of Alabama, and others. The meeting continued for five hours. One feature was the reading of telegrams and letters of a patriotic character from different officers of the army.

### The Lancashire Operatives Provided for in Nova Scotia.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The party of Lancashire operatives sent out by Miss Coutts in the steamer *Canada* remained at Halifax, situations having been secured for them in that vicinity previous to the sailing of the steamer.

Departure of Missionaries.—Rev. Arthur Folsom and wife, missionaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, embarked in the ship [illegible] for Canton, China, on Saturday, the 21st inst.

# ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

## A Rebel Pirate Reported in the Bay of Bengal.

## Successes of the Polish Insurgents.

## Reported Invasion of Prussian Territory.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Calcutta *Englishman* states that a rebel pirate is cruising in the Bay of Bengal, and that her Commander declared to the Captain of the British ship *Gobei*, that he would catch and burn and destroy every vessel leaving Calcutta under the Federal flag.

VERY LATEST PER STEAMERS NOVA SCOTIAN AND CANADA.

WARSAW, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Gen. RAMSAY has been relieved of the command-in-chief of the Russian troops in the Kingdom, as stated in the decree, in consequence of an attack of apoplexy. His successor, Gen. SABAKIN, is already upon his way to Warsaw from St. Petersburgh.

The Council of the Empire has received orders from the Emperor to prepare several bills for the purpose of introducing reforms into the Administration of the Kingdom of Poland.

Eighteen insurgents have been tried at Plotzk by Court-martial, and two of their number shot.

POSEN, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Dziennik *Poznanski*, of to-day, announces that the Government of Warsaw has begun to stop the conscription.

An order, issued by Gen. RAMSAY, declares that all persons taken for the conscription on the nights of the 25th and 27th of January shall be released.

It is not known to what extent this order has been executed, but the arrangements for the conscription *in Suzolke and Petrikan remain in force.*

CRACOW, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Yesterday evening the insurgents attacked Granica, Sosnource and Modizejow, upon the frontier between Poland and Prussia. The Russians were defeated, losing 40 killed and wounded.

BRESLAU, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Sosnource, a town upon the Prussian frontier, opposite Kaltowitz, the seat of a Custom-house and only feebly garrisoned, has been taken by the insurgents after a sanguinary conflict.

BUCHAREST, Friday, Feb. 6.

The National Assembly has determined that the draft of the Address, drawn up by the Commission, should be discussed first, and the amendment to the Address considered only, if the draft should be rejected.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Breslauer *Zeitung*, of to-day, publishes news from Bunthen, dated yesterday, according to which *Prussian troops had been dispatched from that place* to Siemanoritz, because the number of insurgents had greatly increased at the Polish frontier town of Czeiacy.

*It is rumored that the insurgents have invaded Prussian territory near Sublinitz.*

TURIN, Saturday, Feb. 7.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor PETRUCELLI gave notice of his intention to ask a question of the Ministry about the state of affairs in Poland. None of the Ministry being present, the question was postponed.

### Mr. Bright on American Affairs.

A large public meeting was held at Rochdale, for the purpose of returning thanks for the American aid sent to Lancashire, at which Mr. BRIGHT made a long speech on American affairs. In speaking of the rebellion now raging here, he said that *this great strife had arisen through an infamous conspiracy against the rights of human nature on principles such as could not be found in the pages of any heathen writer of olden times, or in the practice of savage nations in our times.* It was the doctrine of devils, and not of men, and *all mankind should shudder at the guilt which* this conspiracy had brought about their heads. The rebellion was a *rebellion against the majority.* They argued that if Slavery was right the *Slave-trade could not be wrong. They were told* that the distress here was caused by the blockade, but such was not the fact. *The South might have sent cotton here if they chose, but they refused to do so.* They burnt their cotton in order that they might injure us, and they injured us in the hope that we should not be able to live without their cotton, and that therefore we should break the blockade, make war upon the North, and help them to obtain their independence. Mr. MANN, of Georgia, Mr. Senator WIGFALL, and Mr. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, had said that if England were without cotton for a week anarchy would result, and that the Queen would not only lose her crown but her head. Envoys had been sent over to this country—men who were slaveowners and slavedealers—to induce us to espouse the cause of the South, and those very men were received under the gallery of the House of Commons by members who shook hands with them. He regretted that England was the only country in Europe in which men were to be found who were willing to make their Government take part against the North, and who supplied the South with munitions of war; and only the other day—not an English Statesman, but the son of a great English statesman—the Secretary for Ireland dared to say that he hoped for a division of the great Republic, and the independence of the South. Why, if that island, which he (Mr. BRIGHT) supposed to punishment for some of its offences, had been committed to his (the Secretary's) care, if that island were to attempt to secede—not to set up a slave kingdom—*his Government would sack its cities and drench its soil with blood before they would allow it.* But the workingmen of England had not been wrong on the question. They were themselves too slowly emerging from a condition of things allied to Slavery, for the meetings held in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, and in Exeter Hall, London, were evidences of the sympathies and feelings of the workingmen of England. He (Mr. BRIGHT) was now told on every hand that public opinion on the American question had recently undergone a considerable change, and the reason was that people knew very little about America, and that they were learning more every day. In point of fact, the people were greatly misled by what were called the public instructors. JEFFERSON, the American statesman, had said that newspapers ought to be divided into four compartments—one for the South, a second for the probable, a third for the possible, *and a fourth for lies*; and if that plan were adopted in this country, so far as what were called the leading columns were concerned, *the fourth portion, when dealing with American questions, at least, ought to be four times as large as the first.* He admitted we were not responsible for the war, not for how it was carried on, nor for its results; but there was one thing for which we were responsible, and that was our sympathies when we discussed the question. No man who was a man ought to be ashamed of expressing his sympathies. He (Mr. BRIGHT) was not ashamed to express the sympathy *he felt on the side of the Free North.* He could not understand how any man could employ himself with small cavils against the free people of the North, and close his eyes to the Slavery and bondage of the South, which contemplated the extinction and the overthrow of the most helpless of mankind. [Hear, hear.] *If we were the friends* of personal and political freedom, how could we withhold our sympathy from a Government and people amongst whom white men had ever been free, and who now offered freedom to the blacks? [Hear, hear.] He hoped that even although they should entertain *the belief or fear that the American nation would be* destroyed, they *would not by any chance commit the crime of wishing for such a result.* He did not blame men for differing from him; but he did blame those who wished for such a catastrophe. He had never despaired, and he would not despair as to the issue of the war; and it was his fervent hope that a prosperous day would again be seen for the American Union, and that the prosperity of that day would never more be marred. (The honorable gentleman was loudly cheered during the delivery of his speech, which occupied more than an hour.)

### Hired Advocacy for Secession Abroad.

*From the London Daily News.*

It appears by letters from New-York that the Federal Government have not by any means exhausted that budget of scandal, the intercepted dispatches, but that they are in possession of the names of *a number of English writers who are taking money for advocating the cause of the slave league in our Press.* The Southern leaders, although not indulging the Press with much liberty at home, are anxious to promote its activity abroad, as we saw a twelvemonth ago by some letters of Confederate agents, which were then brought to light by accident. In these new dispatches we find Mr. BENJAMIN, one of the Confederate Secretaries of State, writing to Mr. SLIDELL, at Paris: "I will take measures to forward you additional means to enable you to extend the field of your operations, *and to embrace, if possible, the Press of Central Europe in your campaign.* Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers, seem to require intelligence of the true condition of our affairs and of the nature of our struggle, and it is to be hoped you may find means to act with efficiency in molding public opinion in those countries." We shall be curious to see, when the dispatches arrive in full, who are the Sergeant GLOVERS of the Confederacy, the men who have been "acting with efficiency in molding opinion" in this country." What with "agents" who write, and writers who are "agents," orators who deal in ships, and ship-dealers who make speeches, the old line of demarcation is getting confused. "S.," (Mr. SPENCE,) as we have just been assured, does not write for money, and it is not his fault *if business finds out* the eloquent pleader who is not an advocate. This is an important explanation. So, if we rightly remember, Mr. LAWLEY was able to explain that though he had speculated deeply in the funds, those speculations had been wholly unconnected with any official information he had gained as Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After these refinements it would be a bracing change if somebody would say plainly that he has been writing in the service of a foreign government for money. "S." we understand now, but what of "P." and "Q."?

Whatever the promised revelations may disclose, we should think the Confederate leaders must perceive by this time that, so far as England is concerned, expenditure of this kind is gratuitous and wasteful. *So many English ideas, interests and institutions have to gain by the success of their oligarchy, and the consequent discredit of the principle of self-government,* that all the wealth at Mr. DAVIS' command is as nothing in comparison with them. The writings which most effectually serve the Confederate cause in this country are unquestionably the product of a *genuine sympathy with the Slave Power*, and those who write for our governing classes no more need to be bribed to vilify free America than to defame our own working classes, or to deprecate parliamentary reform.

## FROM RIO JANEIRO.

### Trouble Between Brazil and Great Britain—Great Public Excitement.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

I have never known, during the fifteen years of my residence here, so much excitement as pervades the population in consequence of certain acts of hostility on the part of the British Minister. Speeches *are made in the streets of the city to the excited* crowd who gather there, and the most active measures of resistance are advocated. In the absence of *any vessels, all they can do is to* urge non-intercourse *with England, and, as the first step,* the Bank of Brazil yesterday refused to discount any English bills.

The trouble grows out of certain claims put forward by the British Minister. The first is for the loss of the English bark *Prince of Wales*, which was wrecked on a desert part of the coast, in the province of Rio Grande de Sul, (Albardas.) This part of the coast is inhabited by a low class of people, and the nearest public authority is 30 miles distant from the spot where the wreck took place. When the facts were communicated, a force was sent as soon as possible to save the property, but on their arrival nothing was found. The sailors were found drowned, and mostly naked; some badly bruised. The English Minister now claims indemnification for the loss of the vessel, as well as the amount of freight, and pay to the relations of the deceased mariners, alleging that they were assassinated and plundered.

The second pretext for demanding satisfaction of the Brazilian Government is as follows: Last June three officers of the British navy went into the country, dined at a hotel at Tijuca, (ten miles distant from Rio,) and, after becoming "merry," set out on their *return. On their way down the hill they* became involved with the sentinel, and pushed him down. The other part of the guard came to the assistance of their comrade, and arrested the three strangers, putting them under guard. On being informed that these persons were British officers, (they were dressed in citizens' clothes,) they were immediately released, out of courtesy to their rank.

Mr. CHRISTIE, the British Minister, claims from the Brazilian Government satisfaction for the insult offered to British officers.

These claims having been rejected, the Minister ordered Admiral WARREN to seize Brazilian vessels as a guaranty, which was effected yesterday and day before;—five coasters and one steamer were seized at the mouth of the harbor, and conducted to an island near by, under guard of an English gunboat. The amount of property seized is valued at $200,000, when the indemnity claimed was only about $30,000.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the question at issue has been referred to the English Government, the Brazilians agreeing to pay (under protest) the sum claimed for the wreck of the *Prince of Wales*, and leaving the satisfaction demanded for the arrests to the arbitration of the *King of Belgium. Things are* again quiet.

The steamer (packet) was to have sailed this morning at 8 o'clock, as usual, for Southampton, but is ordered to be detained twenty-four hours, in order to carry the dispatches, &c., of the Brazilian Government to their Minister in London, and the documents of Mr. CHRISTIE to his Government.

[The matter referred to above was discussed in the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD making statements similar to those embodied in the above letter. It was not believed that any difficulty would grow out of the matter. Earl RUSSELL declined to lay before the House a letter he had received from the American Minister in Brazil, (J. WATSON WEBB,) as it related to a private difference with Mr. CHRISTIE.]

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

### Mining Intelligence—Business Flat—A Severe Gale on the Coast—Customs Seizures, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 23.

All the prominent business houses closed in honor of the day. About half the members of the Legislature and the various military and civic organizations of the city participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected over the grave of the late Senator BRODERICK.

Portland, Oregon, papers of the 13th, are filled with exciting mining intelligence, principally from Boise River.

Trains, with provisions from Salt Lake, commenced arriving at these diggings on the 1st of the present month. The principal mines worked are about 40 miles west of Fort Boise, extending over an area of 30 miles square. There is every reason to suppose that the surrounding country is also rich. About 4,000 people are now there. Large numbers are arriving daily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Sailed, ship *Golden Fleece*, Liverpool, carrying 32,000 sacks of wheat, silver ore, &c.

Business is flat. Our merchants are unable to account for the sudden rise of gold in New-York.

Mining Stocks are improving. Ophir silver mine $2,600 per foot; Gould and Curry mine $3,300.

There has been a severe gale along the coast for several days past. Accounts are already received of the loss of several small coasters with about thirty lives.

The Customs officials have been doing handsomely in seizing goods for under-valuation, besides $75,000 worth *of Havana cigars. It is estimated they have* condemned nearly $200,000 worth of French and German goods.

### The Emperor's Peace Policy.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Forgetting that we are in Lent, and that meats and wrath are equally out of season, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* gets into a fit of passion at your editorial article, of Friday last, on French diplomatic versatility; he threatens to tear, with an impartial but determined hand, the hypocritical mask he has discovered on your editorial phiz, and he affirms that the honesty, disinterestedness and pure friendliness of the Emperor's offer of mediation *cannot be questioned*, in presence of the numerous and oft repeated assertions of his agents to that effect. *This is precisely the question!* Has the course of the French Government, and of French diplomacy, under the leadership of its present chief, the Emperor-Sphynx, been such as to command from the world in general, and from us in particular, a naive, innocent and childlike faith in its assertions, or shall we be debarred of the benefit of a prudent doubt, except at the risk of passing for untutored savages, with red-skins? A short retrospective review of contemporaneous Imperial policy will supply us with an answer.

Some nine or ten years ago, in the freshness of his new honors and power, the Emperor made, in his celebrated Bordeaux speech, the emphatic, world-wide declaration, "*The Empire is Peace!*" The whole of Europe was thrown into a state of blissful jubilation—the gates of the temple of Janus were closed forever! The millenium of peace had begun! Europe was yet under the influence of these agreeable impressions, when it was startled by the first practical exhibition of the Emperor's pacific aspirations—*the Crimean war.* But it was not his fault; he was dragged into it by perfidious Albion. The second illustration of the Bordeaux programme was the *war of Italy!* but then, he was the victim of circumstances! Once gliding on that current, the peaceful aspirations succeeded each other in quick succession, in the shape of a military intervention in Syria, a war in China, another one in Cochin China—Europe, Africa and Asia having thus successively received the attention of the Emperor's peace policy. America came next. Mexico has already received the first installment of Imperial peace-aspirations on this continent. Are we to be recipient of the second? In that event, let the case of Italy serve us as a lesson and a warning. At the outset of the Italian war, the French semi-official and official Press, the French Government, and even the Emperor, made repeated and solemn asseverations that the sole object of the war was the curtailing of Austrian influence and the independence of Italy, and the idea of annexing an inch of Italian territory was indignantly repelled! Within six months the whole of Savoy, the cradle of the Kings of Piedmont, and Nice, the fourth city in the kingdom, were transferred to French rule—at the urgent demand of the people!

You see, Mr. Editor, the difference there can be between words and acts. After such an exhibit, shall we still believe in blind faith and bow in meekness? Let the *Courrier des Etats Unis* himself decide.

A SWISS OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

### Movements of Gen. Wool.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Gen. WOOL visited the Navy-yard to-day, and this evening is the guest of Gov. ANDREW. The Legislative Committee on military affairs have reported complimentary resolutions to Gen. WOOL.

**We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment** of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

**Premium on Gold.**—Although compelled to sell goods at old prices, in consequence of extensive advertising, the subscriber, thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold.

When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**Salt's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale** by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

IODINE ……………… IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

**Pearl Mottled Soap is the best** And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

**Gold Pens**—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

**Eight Cartes de Visite** FOR $1. Of unequal style and finish, at TAIT'S, Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

**Second-Hand Safes** FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

**The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent** by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 399; Low, 823; McFarland, 867, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

**Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.**—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

**Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged** Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

## MARRIED.

BUCK—BINGHAM.—In Scotland, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 9, by Rev. L. H. Barber, F. C. BUCK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ADA, eldest daughter of Egbert Bingham, of Scotland. No cards.

CABARRUS—PEARCE.—In Paris, at the American Legation, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. George Aldington, of the Episcopal Church, and at the Roman Catholic Church St. Philippe-du-Roule, ROBERT LOUIS CABARRUS, of Paris, and JENNIKA DE SEZE, daughter of George Pearce, of New-York.

JEWETT—FREELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, CHARLES C. JEWETT, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, and ANNIE, only daughter of James Freeland, Esq., of Brooklyn.

JONES—MARTINDALE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at the residence of her father, James Martindale, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., by Rev. Mr. S. Reade, of St. George's Church, SAMUEL JONES and ELIZABETH MARTINDALE, of this City.

LULL—BURTON.—In Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. T. Thayer, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mason Noble, U. S. N., Lieut. Commander EDWARD P. LULL, U. S. N., and ELIZABETH F., daughter of Maj. Henry S. Burton, Third U. S. Artillery.

STEEL—MCLEAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Ralston Smith, R. H. H. STEEL, of Hudson City, N. J., and F. ADDIE, youngest daughter of the late Daniel S. McLean. No cards.

SMITH—MINTURN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Dr. Crosby, ISRAEL SMITH and REBECCA B. MINTURN, daughter of the late William H. Minturn.

## DIED.

CROLIUS.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE, son of John and Magdalen B. Crolius, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

CORRIGAN.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH CORRIGAN, relict of the late Luke Corrigan, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DARLINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, WILLIAM, youngest child of James W. and Rachel L. Darlington, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 643 4th-st. Her remains will be taken for interment to Ballsbury Mills, Orange County.

FAIRLIE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ISABELLA HENDERSON APPLEBY, wife of Alexander Fairlie, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 302 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock.

GEMMEL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, Mrs. CATHARINE GEMMEL, widow of the late James Gemmel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, from St. James' Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., near the 2d-av.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, after a short and painful illness, JANET, relict of the late Peter Lawson, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John and Peter Lawson, and of her son-in-law, John M. Freeland, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 24 Elm-st.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MOORE, widow of James Moore, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The boat connecting with the Flushing and Newtown Railroad leaves James slip at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will also be in attendance at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, until 1½ o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, WILLIAM IRVING, only son of R. G. and E. E. Reynolds, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 111 4th-av.

RUCKMAN.—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday, Jan. 23, of dropsy, Mrs. ADELINE J. RUCKMAN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at East Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 25. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9½ o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, SOPHIA F., wife of G. W. Smith, and daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHAFTER.—In Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 23, of apoplexy, FRANCES VREMILYE SHAFTER, widow of the late Peter Shafter, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, 129th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Feb. 26.

TRUSLOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TRUSLOW, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 2d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WOLVEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 23, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John F. Wolven, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 343 Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WHITE.—In Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ESTHER, daughter of Robert and Lydia M. White, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Tubby Hook, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 2½ o'clock. Hudson River Railroad cars start from Chambers-st. Depot at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 93.—Feb. 24, 1863.

53, 52, 7, 60, 47, 48, 63, 67, 29, 11, 50, 42, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 94.—Feb. 24, 1863.

1, 37, 6, 23, 2, 19, 14, 26, 15, 50, 44, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

S. T.—1860.—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
*They are an antidote to change of water and diet.*
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

*Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:*

GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many *a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation* was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant,

Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X. means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of *Plantation Bitters.* They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20, 1862.

*Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:*

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, *to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.*

*Respectfully yours,*

SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1862.

*Messrs. Drake & Co.:* The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly,

T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.

HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc. NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING. INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS, of every description, wholesale and retail. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO., No. 205 Broadway.

LADIES' GILT COMBS. NEW STYLES. Just received from Paris. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

UNDERHILL'S ACADEMY OF SHORT HAND. (PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC SYSTEM.) No. 650 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. E. F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer, Supreme Court. F. O'DOWD, Phonographic Reporter and Teacher.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN LIGHT CAVALRY, Feb. 21, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS BElonging to the First Battalion, First Metropolitan *Light Cavalry, held on board the steamship Mississippi,* a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, for his manifold acts of kindness and aid to the regiment. Also to the commandant of Police Boat No. 1, for his untiring efforts in doing everything for the accommodation and successful embarkation of the First Battalion.

Major JAMES A. DUFFEY, Chairman.

Adjutant ABM. BASSFORD, Secretary.

Official: THOS. P. MOTT, Colonel Commanding.

MR. OSCANYAN'S LECTURE IN AID OF the orphans of our soldiers, will be delivered THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26, at Cooper Institute, commencing at 8 o'clock, and will be fully illustrated. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; to be had at Devoe's exchange office, No. 13 Cooper Union Building; Crowen's book-store, Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, and Nunan's book-store, No. 34 Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Rev. Dr. CROSBY will (D. V.) preach on THURSDAY, at 4½ P. M., in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

# DEAFNESS

## NOISES IN THE HEAD,

## Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

## CATARRH CURED BY

# Dr. VON EISENBERG.

*From the Journal of Commerce.*

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

*From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.*

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR, No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 22 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light, in presence of my son. I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK, Per John Van Boskirk, Jr., Bergen, New-Jersey.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after *your most successful operation on my ear*, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers; and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE

# 816 BROADWAY.

JUST PUBLISHED:

CONTINENTAL MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS—NO. XV.

Turkey. A. Conté, Jr.
False Estimations.
The Blue Handkerchief.
Gold.
Last Words. Ingoldsby North.
Parting. Edward S. Rand, Jr.
A Merchant's Story. By the author of "Among the Pines."
The Captain of '63 to his Men. Mary E. Nealy.
The Vision of the Monk Gabriel. Eleanor C. Donnelly.
The Century of Inventions. Charles G. Leland.
The Lady and her Slave.
For and Against.
European Opinion. Hon. F. P. Stanton.
The Huguenots. Hon. G. P. Disosway.
Montgomery in Secession Time.
The Union. By Hon. Robert J. Walker.
The Soldier's Burial.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

JOHN F. TROW, for Proprietors, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.

For sale by all Newsmen.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.

CAPITAL……………………$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 86 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, THOMAS ALLEN, } of St. Louis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

CHASED AND PLAIN FINE GOLD RINGS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—CHINA, glass and crockery, plated ware, cutlery and fancy articles at low prices.

French China dining sets, 165 pieces, $45.
English, gold and colored dining sets, $45 and upward.
English gold and colored tea sets, 44 pieces, $7 50 and upward.
English gold and colored breakfast sets, 60 pieces, $9 50.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Also, we still continue to manufacture, gas and kerosene chandeliers, [illegible] portable stands, &c.

Churches and public buildings fitted for gas.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 5 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) one block west of Broadway.

JOHN HYSLOP, late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS—HEALTHFUL EXercise and amusement. Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under direction of Mrs. E. R. Flamm. Terms, $7 per quarter. Circulars sent free.

WANTED—A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG men to aid in organizing a new company for a first-class City regiment—the positions to be filled after organization by an election of the members. Address [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,

WILD SCENES IN SOUTH AMERICA; or, Life in the Llanos of Venezuela, by Don RAMON PAEZ. 1 vol., post 8vo., with 23 Illustrations. Price, $1 75.

An interesting book of travels in South America, embracing a lively description of wild, romantic scenes, written by the son of the famous Gen. Paez. His descriptions of wild horses, stories about the tiger and other wild beasts, birds, reptiles and fishes are thrilling and instructive. The manners and the customs of the singular people of that portion of the world give to the book an importance that the intelligent reader will at once appreciate. The work is beautifully illustrated.

NEW BOOKS JUST ISSUED.

POLITICAL FALLACIES. An examination of the false assumptions, and refutations of the sophistical reasonings, which have brought on this civil war. By Rev. GEO. JUNKIN, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Portrait of Author. $1 25.

LIFE OF OUR LORD UPON THE EARTH—Considered in the historical, chronological and geographical relations. 1 vol., post, 8vo. $2 25.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

THE TAX-LAW DECISIONS, Alphabetically arranged, together with a COMPLETE STAMP DIRECTORY.

Price, Ten Cents; single copies sent post-paid on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers and news dealers. Address BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William-st., New-York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is a good time to read, mark and digest the story of the life of the man who, above all others, did most to establish and perpetuate the NATIONAL LIBERTY which we now enjoy, even in spite of the poisonous venom of secession.

EVERY FAMILY and every intelligent man, who would be well informed about the difficulties and dangers, the struggles against HOME TRAITORS, as well as against a foreign foe, which attended the early days of the American Nation, should own and should read the LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, BY WASHINGTON IRVING, a work now established in the permanent literature of the nation. Is every one aware that even Washington, the Father of his country, had to deal with TRAITORS in council, as well as in war, and that this great and good man was HUNG IN EFFIGY?

This great work, in a great variety of sizes and bindings, from $5 to $100, may be had of any bookseller, or of the publisher, G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.

*** Lists of prices of this and other standard books may be had on application.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW What has never been told you before, the real cause and nature of rheumatism, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 25.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.

C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 94 Broadway.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net cash assets 1st February, 1862 | | $7,[illegible] 12 |
| RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| For premiums and policy fees | $1,193,295 39 | |
| For interest on investments | 552,643 80 | |
| For Annuities | 8,474 00 | |
| Overpaid by Agents | 1,863 84 | |
| | | 1,756,297 [illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |
| DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| Paid Claims by Death | $417,218 00 | |
| Paid Additions to same | 34,093 79 | |
| Paid Surrendered Policies | 14,222 36 | |
| Paid Annuities and Reductions of Premiums | 12,479 58 | |
| Paid Profit and Loss | 919 86 | |
| Paid Commissions | 61,769 [illegible] | |
| Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c. | 34,503 [illegible] | |
| | | $576,[illegible] |
| Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863 | | $8,[illegible]167 [illegible] |
| Invested as follows: | | |
| Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank | $1,391,[illegible] | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 5,432,[illegible] | |
| United States Stocks | 2,000,[illegible] | |
| Real Estate, &c. | 93,011 [illegible] | |
| Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted | 30,[illegible] 31 | |
| | | $[illegible],167 [illegible] |
| Add: | | |
| Interest accrued, but not due | | 96,502 [illegible] |
| Interest due and unpaid | | 16,548 [illegible] |
| Deferred Premiums | | 178,131 [illegible] |
| Premiums in course of transmission | | 14,706 42 |
| Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863 | | $9,[illegible],113 [illegible] |

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,076,399 82.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,[illegible]. Insuring the sum of $37,391,460, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,[illegible] deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,[illegible] has been paid, of which $[illegible] were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

The details of the Dividend at the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| FRED'K S. WINSTON, | WM. H. POPHAM, |
| JOHN V. L. PRUYN, | SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, |
| WILLIAM MOORE, | EZRA WHEELER, |
| ROBERT H. McCURDY, | MILLARD FILLMORE, |
| ISAAC G. PEARSON, | SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, |
| WM. J. BUNKER, | MARTIN BATES, JR., |
| WM. BETTS, | DAVID HOADLEY, |
| JOHN P. YELVERTON, | HENRY A. SMYTHE, |
| JOHN WADSWORTH, | WM. V. BRADY, |
| ALFRED EDWARDS, | W. E. DODGE, |
| ALEX. W. BRADFORD, | GEORGE S. COE, |
| JOHN M. STUART, | WM. K. STRONG, |
| WM. A. HAINES, | NATHANIEL HAYDEN, |
| SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, | WM. M. VERMILYE, |
| SAMUEL M. CORNELL, | JOHN E. DEVELIN, |
| LUCIUS ROBINSON, | WELLINGTON CLAPP, |
| W. SMITH BROWN, | MELANCT. M. FREEMAN |
| RICHARD PATRICK, | OLIVER H. PALMER. |

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT,

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

Attorney, RICHARD A. McCURDY.

COUNSEL.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.

Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

A LECTURE—"NEW-ORLEANS AS IT WAS and New-Orleans as it is," will be delivered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, in the Church corner [illegible] THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**

1. The [illegible] brick [illegible] No. [illegible] Bridge-st., [illegible]

2. The three-story and attic frame dwelling No. [illegible] South [illegible]th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Both the above houses suitable for small families.

3. The [illegible] known as the "[illegible]," with the [illegible] attached, in [illegible]-st., near South 7th, Brooklyn, E. D. They have been occupied as a hotel and livery stable for the past ten years.

The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 197 [illegible]-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.

5. Also, the four-story store No. [illegible] Pearl; has been occupied for the leather trade the past twenty years.

6. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and country house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.

7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvement.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to BENEDICT & CO[illegible], No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

**HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.**

4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 12[illegible]th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
2 lots on 12[illegible]th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 4th-av., near 126th-st. Also, 1 lot on 1st-av., near 11[illegible]th-st., and gore on 8th-st. and 1st-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.**
Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

**A GOOD INVESTMENT—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing 10 acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and an apple orchard in full bearing. The premises are handsomely located, and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; it is but a few minutes' walk from the village, where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by application to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—FINE FARM, 25 acres, house and barn, Somerville, N. J., $2,500; cottage house and 3 lots, New Durham, N. J., $1,800; store and dwelling property Nos. 261 and 264 Broome-st., $12,000; No. 200 East Broadway, $12,500; No. 189 Division-st., $5,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $8,000; No. 62 1st-st., $5,000; No. 156 Houston-st., $5,500; Nos. 248 and 250 12th-st., $14,000; lots for $2,400; No. 183 East 12th-st., $1,700; No. 89 11th-st., $7,000; Nos. 113, 115, 117 East [illegible]-st., 25x100, 4-story brick, each $6,500. Owners having salable property apply (no charge for advertising) to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

**FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.**—The extensive property known as the Matteawan Machine Works, consisting of real estate, water power, &c., suitable for cotton or woolen mills, situated at Matteawan, Duchess County, New-York. For particulars, inquire of MACKIN & BROTHER, No. 162 Liberty-st., New-York, or MACKIN & HUSTIS, Fishkill Landing, Duchess County, New-York.

**FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-**stone high-stoop house No. 46 West 46th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x53, and lot 100 feet 5 inches deep; house in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements and conveniences; the location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 79 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

**AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE,** vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 55 feet deep, lot 100; cost $10,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND** brown-stone English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 20 feet wide by 51 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the present owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND** lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

**FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE** house and lot No. 17 West [illegible]-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 6 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE TWO MODERN FOUR-STORY,** brown-stone front houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The houses are each 25 feet front, contain all modern improvements, and in good order, and will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to P. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 6 BEACH-**ST. Also, a farm of 20 acres, 25 miles from this City, near Godwinsville depot, on the Erie Railroad; 70 bearing fruit-trees, new house, water-power, mill, &c. Price low; terms liberal. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 2[illegible] AND [illegible]** West 24th-st., court-yard in front, in rear of London Terrace, complete with all the modern improvements; size of the houses, 14.8x41 feet deep; lots 99 feet deep. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT** brown-stone house, No. 37 East 31st-st., 115 feet east of Madison-av.; house, 15x60; lot, 98¾ feet; in fine order, well and substantially built, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Inquire on the premises after 2 o'clock.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMS-**BURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 9th-st., [illegible] with stable thereon, on South 9th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the [illegible] Bank.

**HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA [illegible]** LOT FOR SALE LOW—House brown stone, four stories, has all modern improvements [illegible] Croton, sewer, &c., room for four horses and carriages. Persons wishing to invest $18,000 or $20,000, apply to J. H. LUCKEY, Esq., No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

**FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-**story, high stoop and balcony No. 193 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of [illegible] feet; lot 25x120 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE** front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

**FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-**stone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** ON EIGHTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The valuable house and lease of lot No. 20 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st.; lot 24x100 feet, has 15 years to run; house has gas, water, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

**$22,500.**—FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house, [illegible] 4[illegible]d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. No broker invited or commission allowed. See owner, No. [illegible] West 4[illegible]th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NICE** cottage houses, one with two, the other with four or eight lots, on Willoughby, near Yates-av.; have twelve rooms, water, gas, range, &c. Also a desirable building plot. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

**HOUSES FOR SALE AT BARGAINS.**—Nos. 134 and 136 East 38th-st., three-story brick, with Stuyvesant leases; ground rent $50; leases renewable. Terms easy. Apply to H. P. FESSENDEN, No. 70 Wall-st.; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

**A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON** easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

**BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 100 SOUTH** 9th-st., Williamsburgh, 25 by 60; lot 25 by 120; cost $18,000; to sell for $13,500, on easy terms; three additional lots can be had alongside. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 35 South 7th-st.

**FOR SALE LOW—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS** brown-stone, 3-story high-stoop houses, with all the improvements, in all respects desirable, will be sold, together or separately, on terms to suit. Apply on the premises, No. 1[illegible] West 50th-st.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME** three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with every convenience and in perfect order, west of 6th-av., on 35th-st. Apply to J. P. WILLIAMS, No. 442 6th-av., near 34th-st.

**ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MOD-**ern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 192 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 37 South 7th-st.

**HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR** Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,818 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-**basement house, complete in all respects, No. 89 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE** front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 103 East 34th-st.

**FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE** and 31st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—TWO OF THE COSTLIEST HOUSES** on Gramercy Park. Also, two more in the same location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.**

Valuable and improved property on 5th and 6th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 9th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 8th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

**FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—CHOICE** Brooklyn property; lots on New-York-av., and on all the leading streets and avenues, singly or in parcels; improved property of every description, including some of the finest places in the city. Apply at No. 2 Court-st., or address JOHN BRAINERD.

**CHARLES E. MILLS, REAL ESTATE** and Insurance Broker, Office No. 34 Cedar-st., respectfully solicits from owners, sales of real estate on commission. Houses rented, and rents collected. Insurance procured in the best Companies.

## TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—**Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

**TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-**av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $90 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

**TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTEN-**sive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. B. BOOTH, No. 118 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

**TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—**To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

**TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR** Henry-st.:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

**TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO.** 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 16 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

**A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT** house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 30 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $[illegible] per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 22 Lexington-av., or No. 163 Broadway.

**TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE, HIGH-STOOP** house, No. 65 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; house in good order, with range, water, gas and gas fixtures throughout; location desirable for a down-town merchant. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 18 Barclay-st.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—IN** the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

**TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST** 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 73 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 30 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

**TO LET—THE TWO HANDSOME BROWN-STONE** English basement houses Nos. 236 and 238 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The houses are in good order and location desirable. Rent $700. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

**TO LET—BROOKLYN—THE ELIGIBLE BRICK** dwelling, all improvements, No. 243 Dean-st., $450; furniture may be had on good terms; also, one on Degraw-st., $500; also, No. 104 Ryerson-st., $400. Possession now. Apply No. 2 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

**TO LET—STEADY STEAM POWER, (WITH** large new boiler;) the whole or part of the large building on the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Apply in the adjoining corner of Broadway, to WM. GALE & SON.

**TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY—THE STORE** and house No. 205 Grand-st., only one door from Lord & Taylor's; no better stand on the street for a rich cloak, shawl and dress goods trade. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 1[illegible]** Varick-st., between Vestry and Broome sts. Apply to THEODORE HALLADY, corner 6th-av. and Waverley-place, at the Bank.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE** No. 56 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

**DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—ON THIRD** and fourth floors of No. 48 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 129 Pearl-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-**lighted lofts of store No. 6 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

**TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY** house No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

**TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES** Office, fronting Park-row, 22x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

**TO LET—A PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO.** 205 East 18th-st. Inquire on the premises.

**LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER** at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 163 Walker-st.

## FARMS.

**A PROMISING INVESTMENT.**

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 204 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

**FARM, STOCK AND UTENSILS AT AUC-**TION.—Will be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm owned and occupied by the undersigned, situated on the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one mile east of the village of Jamaica, near the toll gate, and about 400 yards from Willow Tree Station, Long Island Railroad; contains about 14 acres, tillable land, in first-rate condition, dwelling house, barn, carriage-house and plenty of choice fruit. Also, 3 horses, cow, 3 hogs, rockaway carriage, harness, Jerome's mower, plows, hay, stalks, &c. This is a convenient location for a person doing business in the City, as several trains daily stop at the Willow Tree Station, which is but one hour's ride from New-York, and there is also hourly communication from the village by rail or omnibus. If desired, $2,000 can remain during the pleasure of the purchaser. Train leaves James-slip Ferry or 34th-st. Ferry, at 9 A. M., for Willow Tree Station, Long Island Railroad. GEO. R. SMITH.

**FOR SALE—TWO SUPERIOR FARMS, OF 75** acres each, one mile from depot at Plainfield, N. J.; also a very nice cottage, with half an acre of land, in the village; also a very large house, of about 23 rooms, with barn and five acres, 200 yards from the depot at Scotch Plains—plenty of shade and fruit—an excellent situation for a Summer boarding-house, together with other choice City and country property. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

**FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE** Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above, THOMAS NEWCOMB.

**FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUN-**ty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

**FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,** or exchange for City or Yonkers property, of 363 acres, at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 181 ACRES IN** the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot, well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

**TO PHYSICIANS.—ANY PHYSICIAN OF THIS** City, willing to dispose of a part or the whole of his practice, may find an opportunity by addressing "ALLEN," Box No. 234 *Times* Office, at any time before 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Thursday,) giving real name and address.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**SEA-SHORE AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE** COMBINED, FOR SALE.—At Greenport, Suffolk County, Long Island, at the terminus of the Railroad. Communication daily by steamboats and cars. The premises comprise of about fifteen acres, being a peninsula of land running into Sterling Bay, an estuary of the Peconic; bounded on one side by a street and on the other sides by the waters of Sterling Bay, with a hard pebbly shore; a row of tall, thrifty poplars dot the bank all around the premises.

The grounds are laid out with graveled roads and walks, ornamented with flowering and shade trees, shrubbery, lawns and orchards with all kinds of fruit under high cultivation. Improvements are a mansion house, laundry, outhouse, stable and carriage-house, boat-house and stone pier, bowery and buildings therein, gardener's cottage, &c., &c. The mansion is one of the best built structures in the country; constructed of selected material and by "day's work," with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, &c.

All kinds of shell fish are found on the shores; an abundance of fishing and shooting in the neighborhood; fine bathing, and one of the finest bays in the country for sailing. The place is remarkably healthy and entirely free from annoyances, such as mosquitoes, sand flies, &c.; fine hard roads for driving. Railroad depot within quarter of a mile.

For further particulars, apply to J. HOXIE, Esq., President of Commonwealth Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED** in Orange, N. J., fifty minutes' ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and five minutes' walk from the depot. Comprises about 8 acres of ground in fine cultivation, and contains every requisite to make it one of the most desirable investments now offering to the public. There are on the place, stable, cow-house, carriage-house and hennery, all in good order; an abundance of fine fruit trees, all in full bearing, comprising dwarf pear, quince, apple, plum, peach and cherry trees; also, Falstaff raspberries and fine strawberry beds. The house is frame, containing 13 rooms, 2 of which are bedrooms, all large and airy; marble mantels on first floor. This is a splendid opportunity for those wishing a fine old place cheap; has been in possession of present proprietor over 17 years, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Call on or address W. PATTERSON, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—**Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ¾ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 163 Broadway.

**FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A BEAU-**tiful situation on the river bank, brick buildings, lodge-house, grapery, greenhouse, carriage-house, &c. Grounds beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with abundance of fruit and shrubs; dwelling-house in the Italian villa style, complete, with all of the modern conveniences—water, gas, &c.; about 1½ hours' ride from Chambers-st. For particulars address, with real name, Box No. 238 Post-office. No broker need apply. Price, $30,000.

**FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT** Morristown, N. J., pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot; size, 42 by 31 feet, three stories, with two-story wing, 15 rooms, finished in good style, with furnace, gas, water, &c.; also, carriage-house, stable, poultry-house and ice-house; garden and fruit-yard of about 1½ acres, well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE** modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 80 Front-st., or to No. 161 9th-st.

**FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT,** embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 11 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

**FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WEST-**chester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c. 1½ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price, with furniture, $5,000. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 66 Wall-st.

**STEAM-ENGINE, SHAFTING, &c., FOR** sale, with opportunity to lease the six large buildings, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., running through to Elm-st.; the engine is of 1[illegible]-horse power and all in the best of condition, the buildings being well occupied with paying tenants for rent and steam-power. Apply to HALL, CORNELL & Co., No. 118 Fulton-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-**nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, A** commodious house and one acre of ground, on the bank of the river, quarter of a mile below depot; stable, fine vegetable garden, fruit, berries, shade trees, &c. Also, two acres of land adjoining, if desired. Apply on the premises, or to L. UNDERHILL, 34 Chambers-st.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOM-**field, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land. Fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. B. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

**FOR SALE—HUDSON, NEW-YORK—A DESIR-**able house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway.

**PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE**—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH OR-**ANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,500; rent $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 153½ Fulton-st., New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO LEASE IN** North Orange, on or near Main-st., an unfurnished dwelling house, with modern conveniences. Address, stating location and terms, J. T., Box No. 963 New-York Post-office.

**ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIF-**TON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, fine view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $300; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,375 Post-office.

**ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER,** Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED.—BY A QUIET FAMILY A SECOND** and a third floor, convenient for housekeeping. Seven rooms are required, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 8th and 20th-sts., and 1st and 4th-avs. Possession desired by the 1st of April if possible. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, BROOKLYN, Broadway Post-office.

**WANTED—A GOOD FOUR-STORY AND BASE-**ment house, partly furnished, the rent to be taken in board, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 23d sts., and 2d and 7th avs.; an admirable opportunity for any person that has a house to dispose of in that way. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

**FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WITH** modern conveniences, for a small family, in town or on the Hudson, and convenient of access; must be in a good location, and in condition for immediate occupancy. Address G., Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

**WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER,** a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of S. S. White, corner Broadway and Bond-st.

**WANTED—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., WELL** furnished, for a term of two or three years from 1st of May, by a small family without children; tenant unexceptionable. Address "C. A.," care of Jno. Townsend, Jr., No. 6 Beekman-st.

**WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN** a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. H., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF** music, piano and vocal, desires to find board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where instruction in music, French and German languages would be received as an equivalent or partly so. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 384 Brooklyn Post-office.

**BOARDING.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY** front room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 94 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLE-**man—may be had in a private family, residing near the City Hall, convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. The chamber is a large front room, with closet shelved on one side, and gas, bath, &c. Address A., Box No. 1,456 New-York Post-office.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY** has a suite of handsomely furnished rooms to rent, on second floor, consisting of front parlor and back bed-room, with bath-room adjoining, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Location south side of 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address T. H., Box No. 2,398, New-York Post-office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR FAM-**ILY OF FIVE PERSONS—In a pleasant, healthy location, easy of access to the City; (on line of Hudson preferred.) State location, accommodation and terms to BROAD-STREET, New-York Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO CHIL-**dren and nurse; a sitting-room and two bedrooms required, in a private family, not remote from the vicinity of Union-square; terms liberal. Address A. B., Box No. 4,326 Post-office, New-York.

**AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A** front room to suit a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

**FURNISHED ROOM.—AN EXTRA-SIZED,** neatly furnished front room, with two large closets attached, to let, with partial board, to one or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 66 Irving-place.

## AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.**

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.

The mines having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

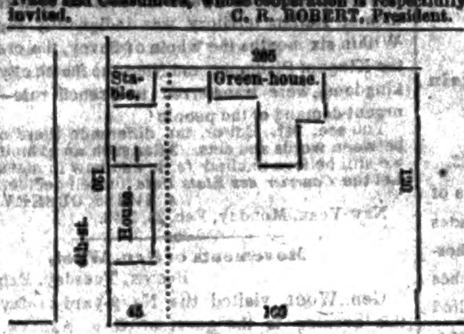
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 25th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.
C. R. ROBERT, President.




**AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY** in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 28th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 8th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 150 feet deep.

Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 8th-st., 25x150 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.

This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to
I. L. MILLER,
Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN, Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**SUPERB ROSEWOOD AND BUHL FURNITURE.**

**PAPIER-MACHE AND ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.**

A part of which was imported from Paris, (being premium furniture from the Crystal Palace Exhibition in our City,) and the balance made to order by Roux and others.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 157 6th-av. and No. 336 Broadway, near 22d-st., the contents of the elegant mansion on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st., removed to the above stores for the purpose of sale, consisting, in part, of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suites, in figured orange, crimson and drab satin brocade; Paris buhl centre and card tables; cabinet escritoire, elegantly-carved rosewood centre-tables and etageres; statuary, marble-tops, rosewood suites, in velvet tapestry; richly carved rosewood book-case; carved walnut library suite, in reps, buffet; richly decorated china vases; Paris gilt clocks, crown oak library [illegible] desk, and tables; solid oak chairs, in plush; [illegible]

[illegible] a superb papier-mache case piano-forte, [illegible] exhibited at the Crystal Palace; 2 rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, Chickering & Bradbury, makers; [illegible] suits of enameled bedroom furniture; elegant mirrors, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, gas chandeliers, a number of superior engravings, oil paintings, &c. The furniture will be on exhibition [illegible] on Monday, the [illegible]. N. B.—[illegible] other furniture except that removed from the above house will be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

**VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, &c.**

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a valuable collection of pictures, studies, sketches, &c., painted by T. Addison Richards, artist, consisting of nearly 150 original works, embracing finished landscapes, views from nature in nearly all the States of the Union, a great variety of fruit and flower subjects, &c., which will be on exhibition as above, on and after Wednesday, 18th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

**GREAT SALE OF PICTURES—INTERNA-**TIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th and 27th, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, great sale of Pictures,—International Art Institution,—comprising works of the highest order of art, of the Dusseldorf, Munich, Dresden and other schools, consigned to Wm. Aufermann, Esq., Director, and for the past three years on exhibition at the corner of Broadway and Bleeker-st. This collection, now presented to the public, is one of the rarest and most valuable ever exhibited in this country. Among these great works are specimens by Hasenclever, Carl Hubner, Jacobs, Grun, Schrader, Rachie, Achenbach, Steinbruck, Schlesinger, Grund, Martin, Lichtenberger, Lachenwitz, Pulland, Sonderland, Scheuren, Huntsinger, Hillmacher. Also fine examples of the French school, by Monvoisin, Juliette Bonheur, De Jonhge, De Dreux, Tanneur, Lanfant de Metz, Pecrus, Couturier, Dupre, Jules Caron, Breton, Rosier and others. Also of the schools of Holland and Belgium, by Koek Koek, E. Verboeckhoven, Robbe, Ten Kate, De Vlyder, Dillens, Ruyter, De Bylandt, Mme. Ronner, Carolus, Plumot, Woutermartens, Quinaux, Verwees, &c., together with some fine examples of the English school, by Shayer, Pyne, Hill, Williams, Beattie, Adams, Burland and others of equal celebrity. Included in this collection is the last portrait of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, taken from life by Professor Schrader, which so pleased the great savan that he addressed to Mr. Aufermann the following letter, the original of which may be seen at the gallery:

SIR: How should I not be moved, my dear Mr. Aufermann, by all the kindness and honor shown to me in the United States of America. My portrait by our great historical painter, Professor Schrader, combines in the happiest manner great physiognomical truth with depth of feeling and the most laborious technicality.

Considering the increased good will bestowed upon me in your country, I hope that the work of a dear friend will find favor in your exhibition.

Please excuse, because of my patriarchal age, (*durch mein Uralter*,) the illegibility of these lines.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ALEX. VON HUMBOLDT.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, 1858.

The above collection will be open for exhibition, free to the public, on and from Thursday, the 19th instant, until evenings of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 92 SECOND-AV.—**ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 92 2d-av., east side, between 5th and 6th sts.; the house is 24.3 in front by about 65 feet deep to second story, and 45 feet deep above, and contains the modern improvements. The gas fixtures will be sold with the house. Lot 24.3x100. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. (3,909.)

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE** improved property, by order of ELIJAS G. BROWN, Esq., Referee, under a judgment in the Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, 27th of February, 1863, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

No. 63 7th-st., with a handsome three-story and basement brick dwelling.

No. 6 Hall-place, (opposite Tompkins' Market,) with a three-story and attic brick store and dwelling.

No. 8 Hall-place—same as No. 4.

No. 131 Spring-st., with a three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, and the right to use alley from Greene-st.

For particulars apply to CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 137 Broadway.

P. C. BUKLEY, Auctioneer.

**BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL, ON** TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee,

One lot on the east side of 5th-av., about 75 feet southerly from 49th-st., (frame house.)

One lot on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 5th-av.

One lot adjoining, on the avenue, (frame house.)

Maps at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY AT** AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable church property on the northwesterly side of Carmine-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., and known as the West Presbyterian Church. The property is suitable for church or other purposes. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

**SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

The undersigned is prepared to give SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE SELLING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At the residences of families.
Also, OUT-DOOR SALES.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
By J. E. HALSEY & CO.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25,
SPECIAL SALE
OF
400 PACKAGES
OF
**FINE FUR SOFT HATS,**
IN
BLACK, BROWN, BEAVER AND DRAB,
Trimmed and Untrimmed,
Being the manufacture and importation of
RHINALDO M. WATERS.
To be sold by auction on the premises,
No. 22 WALKER-ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit City and country buyers.
Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The subscriber begs to inform his customers and the trade generally, that he intends holding at his warerooms, No. 22 Walker-st., on the 25th inst., a special sale of his goods, through J. E. Halsey & Co., auctioneers, comprising some 400 packages of extra quality Fur Soft Hats, embracing French imported goods, as well as those of his own manufacture. These Hats are all superior goods, and worthy the attention of the trade.
RHINALDO M. WATERS,
No. 22 Walker-st., N. Y.

Terms cash.
Buyers may have the untrimmed goods finished to order without extra charge.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS, &c.
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 115 Nassau-st.,

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of Messrs. WILSON & DEWEY, No. 388 CANAL-ST.,
about 25,000 pieces Paper Hangings, comprising French and American wall papers.
FRENCH and AMERICAN DECORATIONS,
of all grades, from plain to richest styles.
Borders in velvet and gold, Medallions, Centres, &c., &c. Also, Cornices, Shades, Tassels, &c.
Catalogues now ready, and goods on exhibition.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

THE LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND RARE WORKS OF ART ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE (But postponed) yesterday, Tuesday.

At 11 o'clock, at No. 159 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., will positively take place TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) without regard to weather, comprising the largest and most valuable collection of superb furniture, elegant piano-forte, bronzes, statuary, paintings, French China, rich cut-glass, silver ware, &c., offered at auction this season, all in perfect order, and to be sold strictly without reserve. Catalogues at house.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**

A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 123 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., the entire contents of the above house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, and arm chairs in hair cloth, pier and centre tables, mirrors, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, toilet tables, cottage bedroom suites, palliasses, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, oak extension table, dinner chairs, lace curtains, window shades, gas chandeliers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, together with kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the P. O. office.

**MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL** at auction, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in Lefferts-st., second door from Classon-av., Brooklyn, a general assortment of genteel household furniture, rosewood piano, &c., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, do. etageres and tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber sets, oak extension table and chairs, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also a rosewood piano, made by Steinway, of fine tone and finish.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

**1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-**GANS, Gaiters, &c., at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of Spring goods; also the entire stock of a retail dealer. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. BAKER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at No. 48 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining room furniture, piano forte, paintings, bronzes and silver ware, suites, &c.

## FINANCIAL.

**INSURANCE SCRIP.**

| FIRE. | MARINE. |
|---|---|
| American, | Atlantic, |
| Continental, | Commercial, |
| Ætna, | Great Western, |
| Goodhue, | New-York, |
| Market, | Mercantile, |
| North American, | Orient, |
| Republic, | Pacific, |
| Security, | Sun, |
| Washington. | Union. |

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

**NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,**
Nos. 235 and 236 Broadway.
Pensions, Bounty, Pay and Prize Money procured for soldiers and sailors, their widows and heirs.
REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gov. Seymour, New-York. | Rev. Henry W. Bellows, |
| Gov. Parker, New-Jersey. | Pres. San. Com. |
| Gov. Sprague, Rhode Island. | M. Armstrong & Sons, Nos. |
| Maj.-Gen. Dix, U. S. A. | 17 and 19 Ferry st. |

ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Attorney and Counselor.

**EDWARD KING,**
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 2 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE.**
SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER**
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st. cor. Broadway.

**RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UN-**dersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 11th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $220,863, and the net earnings were $121,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

**AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY,** 17th inst., the following gentlemen were duly chosen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. GEO. COLLINS, | Mr. W. S. TISDALE, |
| Mr. GEO. G. SAMPSON, | Mr. HENRY A. HOWE, |
| Mr. GEO. B. CARHART, | Mr. W. H. GUION, |
| Mr. J. J. CRANE, | Mr. W. L. COGSWELL, |
| Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY, | Mr. SUMNER R. STONE, |
| Mr. J. B. JOHNSTON, | Mr. R. H. LOWRY. |

And at a meeting of the Board this day, Mr. R. H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President (Mr. CRANE declining reelection.)

Mr. JOHN J. CRANE was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. HENRY W. FORD appointed Cashier.
R. H. LOWRY, President.

**DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD** COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 28th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent. payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

**HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-**ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D B. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863.

**THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING** due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

**HOLDERS OF THE REGISTERED IN-**come Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that I am prepared to pay the interest due on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee, No. 207 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

**$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-**gage at 6 per cent. Address G. S. K., Box No. 3,207 Post-office.

## FINANCIAL.

**STOCKS AND BONDS**
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

**STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-**MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

**INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, maturing 1st proximo, will be paid on and after Monday next, on presentation, at the Union Bank in New-York. W. G. CASE, President.
COLUMBIA, Penn., Feb. 23, 1863.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1863.

**ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—THE AN-**nual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 2d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

**THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1, 1863,** on the mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, by H. C. KINGSLEY.

## DIVIDENDS.

**OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.**
**NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.**

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only*. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

**THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—COR-**ner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

## MEDICAL.

**SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS-**fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice, he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

**DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.** University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE** confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND** THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED** by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES** of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.** WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

**R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEP-**SIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER** has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## DENTISTRY

**DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y.,** opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 254 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $6; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $1; silver or rubber, $1; extraction, [illegible]

## DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD,
BANNERS,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND.
WIRE WINDOW SHADES.
ALL STYLES OF SHADE FIXTURES.
Sole Agent for
ERAY'S SELF-ACTING FIXTURE,
CHINESE AND VENETIAN BLIND,
AND
ALL KINDS OF WINDOW FURNITURE,
Retailed at a slight advance on
OLD PRICES,
AT
KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WORSTED DAMASKS,
COTTON DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
BROCATELLES,
PEKIN, JAPANESE AND LURAY CLOTHS,
&c., &c.
KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

We are now receiving a large and entirely New Stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
Suited to PARLOR, DINING ROOM and CHAMBER.
CURTAINS in

| | |
|---|---|
| BROCATELS, | COTELLINES, |
| BROCADE SATINS, | PLUSHES, |
| TAPESTRIES, | MOQUETTES, |
| SILK REPS, | SATIN DELAINES. |

NEW BORDERINGS for Trimmings.
WORSTED REPS, PLAIN, FIGURED and PRINTED, All Colors.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Goods.
SHADES, in Gold, Painted or in Buff and White Holland, made and put up.
Our Stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS has been *materially added to.*

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT WHITNEY'S
2,000 DOZEN BLACK JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Celestine,
*JUST RECEIVED,*
which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
Full lines Ladies' Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12½ cts. up. Full assortment of LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, LINEN NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE-COVERS. Also, best makes English and French Bleached MUSLINS, all at much less than present cost of importation.
Full line of Swiss and Book MUSLINS, Dotted Swiss MUSLINS, JACONETS, Plaid and Striped CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK MUSLINS, &c., bought before the rise in goods.
A full stock of fine FLANNELS, much below the present market price.
NOW OPENING,
A full stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' COTTON HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR of the very best manufacture, purchased last Fall, in anticipation of the rise and selling 20 PER CENT. LESS than the PRESENT cost of IMPORTATION.
NOW OPENING,
FROM AUCTION,
A large assortment of FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED BANDS
NEEDLE-WORK SWISS BANDS.
NEEDLE-WORK FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
NEEDLE-WORK INFANTS' DRESSES AND WAISTS.
*NEEDLE-WORK TRIMMINGS in great variety.*
A great variety of FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, SETS, LINEN DEEDS, &c.
SLEEVE NETS, ALL QUALITIES.
TRIMMING LACES, every description.
LACE VAILS, REAL AND IMITATION.
GRENADINE VAILS.
FULL LINE REAL AND IMITATION LACES in great variety.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS!!
FULL STOCK OF RIBBONS, ALL DESIRABLE SHADES AND WIDTHS.
Now opening, SPRING STOCK OF PARIS FLOWERS.
CORSETS!!
And Ladies' made-up UNDER-CLOTHING in great variety.
YANKEE NOTIONS!
in great variety, and from auction the last week. An invoice of REAL FRENCH PERFUMERY at very low prices.
KID GLOVES!!
REMEMBER that we IMPORT OUR OWN KID GLOVES. That we sell the BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. Now opening fresh,
500 doz. LADIES' MADE KIDS, STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' MADE KIDS, PLAIN.
500 doz. LADIES' BLACK KIDS, PLAIN AND STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' PARTI-COLOR KIDS.
500 doz. LADIES' WHITE KIDS.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, best makes bleached Muslins bought before the great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 12 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Silver Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
200 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
200 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 50 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 12. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Mittens and Gauntlets, beginning Bontons and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves. ELGERS', Nos. 687 and 689 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; very cheap silks, best steel, all sizes; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 687 and 689 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BARGAINS.—SPRING BONNETS NOW READY. Winter bonnets at half-price; $12 bonnets reduced to $6; 25 cases to $3; children's hats at half-price; theatre bonnets at $6; shape bonnets. L. SHANE, Millinery, 581 Broadway.

## PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICAL PURIFIED CHLOROFORM and ETHER. Gold nois inserted, $20; vulcanite, $3. Gold fillings, $1; silver and destine, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.
Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 38 4th-av.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 5 BOND-STREET, having fifteen years' experience in the use of chloroform in extracting teeth, can be consulted with perfect safety. Children, from six years upward, take it daily. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Baldwin, Gilbriet and Stilwell.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCtress and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she was never known to fail; she brings together those long separated; causes speedy marriages. Come one, come all, to No. 48 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lucky numbers free.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, 15TH INST., in STORE REGULATION BOOK, in Fulton-st., between William and Cliff sts. The finder will be properly rewarded by returning it to CHAS. S. LITTLE, No. 82 Fulton-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 2d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE, HARBOR, AND RECEIVING BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX, AND COVE, HARBOR.
ASIA, Stephens, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Mutr, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ..... $135 00
Second Cabin Passage ..... 60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ..... $132 00
Second Cabin Passage ..... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's fast-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28
Rates of passage from New-York or Philadelphia, according to accommodations, $80 and $70. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SHARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
For
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 10 Broadway.
The FAR FAME will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C.,
AND
PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The superior steamship
SAXON,
Will leave Pier No. 10 North River, as above, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY,
No. 32 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations, $75.
Freight at reduced rates.
No freights received nor bills lading signed on day of sailing.
Steamer GEO. CROMWELL will succeed. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 20th inst. The fine British schooner,
*H. S. K. THORNE,*
will take in cargo at Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 62 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ..... $100 Steerage ..... $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London ..... 35 00
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 Steerage to Paris ..... 40 00
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg ..... 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, gold. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $15
Passage money to Havana ..... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAFE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 28, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. C. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 22, second story.

## RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
S. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—12:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 4 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 8 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Jamaica and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
4 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 4 P. M. | 7:22, 10:37 A. M., and 3:37 and 4:22 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) |
| For Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | For Albany, (without,) 10:37 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8:10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:04 P. M., on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip and 23 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business as sole proprietor. ALBERT CLARK,
SETH H. MOSELEY.
BEEKMAN HOUSE, Feb. 19, 1863.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can see hands of Mr. Lounsbury, at No. 15 Allen-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!
A GRAND CONCERT
By the celebrated
"OLD FOLKS,"
And a GRAND EVENING SESSION of the
LAUGHING GAS,
By
Dr. COLTON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 21.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON for ladies and children.
Each of these entertainments will commence with a Grand Concert, by the celebrated
OLD FOLKS,
OF FATHER KEMP'S "OLD FOLKS,"
consisting of
FATHER KEMP,
MISS H. G. KEMP,
MISS ANNA GOODALL,
MR. W. G. WHITE.
Who will appear in ancient costume, and delight the audience with the enrapturing songs which have made their names famous throughout the country.
After which, Dr. COLTON will appear and administer the LAUGHING GAS to
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES.
Fun, Humor, Wit, Song, Dancing, &c., are brought out by the Gas.
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.
Admission Saturday afternoon—Adults, 10 cents; children, 6 cents.
Doors open at 6½; music commences at 7½ o'clock.
Open afternoon at 2, commence at 3 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
The third night of the highly-distinguished and beautiful tragedienne and comedienne,
MARY PROVOST,
Who will have the honor of appearing
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 18,
In her universally-acknowledged great comedy impersonation of
NELL GWYNNE.
NELL GWYNNE.
In Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's prize drama, in five acts, called
THE KING'S RIVAL.
Supported by
MR. J. BARRETT,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. J. Davenport, Mr. H. Davenport, &c.
FRIDAY EVENING,
Benefit and last night but one of
MISS MARY PROVOST,
Whose engagements, previously entered into, compel her departure from New-York.

SACRED CONCERT.—MISS MARIA HARNARD will sing at the Concert to be given THIS EVENING, Feb. 18, in the South Dutch Church. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and other lots, tenements or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block pavement, from Third-avenue to Madison-avenue, and for fencing vacant lots, on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to Seventy-ninth-street, south side of Seventy-ninth-street, both side of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Madison-avenue, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of said sections to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by exact measurement as lots Nos. [illegible]
All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who have appeared to the Board of Assessors and made known their objections in writing, duly verified, to Lyman Spencer, Esq., Our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 20th day of February, inst.
Resolved—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the assessments, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Water Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until and the 20th day of March.
Resolved—That the lands and tenements to be assessed for such improvements, are and will be benefited to the amount of the assessments, respectively, and that the lots, pieces and parcels of land to be assessed for such improvements, are situated on both sides of Third-avenue, and Fourth-avenue, and Madison-avenue, and Third Avenue; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly parallel to and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow and Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:
1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 26 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.
2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 100 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep, more or less.
3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.
4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4¾ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.
5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 292 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less. New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.
DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN SJAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by E. H. LUDLOW & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 98 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 45 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the Executor—at his place of business, No. 7 Amo-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-lawsmW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Stephens, No. 122 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 25, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, } Executors
JAMES BEATTY, }
au25-lawsmW*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy boxes, large and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 68 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 8 Broad-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 22 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

145.—A DIVINE SPIRITUAL MEETING WILL be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7 o'clock, and every evening hereafter, at the Samaritan Healing Institute, No. 115 9th-st., opposite Clinton Hall, between Broadway and 4th-av. Fully developed mediums will be present. Development and healing done at the same time.

WORTH $30—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN F. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. CLARKE'S Marble-yard, No. 159 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

500,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS FOR sale by GEO. A. HAYES, Bellingham, Massachusetts. Will send circular to all who send stamp to pay postage.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES of Illinois, No. 5 Rector-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 9—Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8, OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING (Wednesday)
Tenth and last night
OF
The powerfully written Romantic Play, in three acts,
PAULINE.
As each representation the crowded audiences evince a increased appreciation and interest in this very exciting drama.
Horace de Mornval (his original character) ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Max ..... Mr. Floyd
Gaston de Mornval ..... Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchampe ..... Mr. Moore
Oscars ..... Mr. Young
Henri ..... Mr. Browne
Matthias ..... Mr. Parker
Cyril ..... Mr. Parsloe
Notary ..... Mr. Pope
Gisillanne ..... Mrs. Harper
Pauline ..... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Mornval ..... Mrs. John Sutton
Gabrielle ..... Miss Madeline Henrique
Hortense ..... Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess ..... Mrs. Reeves
Babette ..... Mrs. Greene
The scenery by Mr. Isherwood.
The music by Mr. Stoepel.
In consequence of the great effect produced upon a house crowded to the ceiling on Saturday last, the first night of
MASKS AND FACES,
It will be repeated TO-MORROW (Thursday).
FRIDAY, MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
(Novel attraction.)
THE AMERICAN IN PARIS,
and the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY, third night of the successful comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 9 to 4.

THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN, and
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
To be rehearsed—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Rivals," "Married Life," "Secrets Worth Knowing," "The Captain of the Watch," and "Heartease."

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18—The one hundredth OPERA NIGHT,
FIDELIO,
GRAND OPERA, by L. Van Beethoven.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19,
BENEFIT OF MR. A. GRAFF,
FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI'S
GRAND CONCERT,
Previous to her departure for Europe, will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
AT IRVING HALL.
She will be assisted by the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist.
Mr. JULIUS ABELLA, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra. The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Irving Hall; Scharfenberg & Son's, No. 769 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth Avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all the lots, lands, tenements, and other premises, and to all persons interested generally, in the said matter, that we have completed our estimate and assessment, and have filed the same in our office, pursuant to the statute, where the same may be seen, and we will hear the parties interested in the said lands, tenements, and premises, or any of them, in relation to the same, at our office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1863.
Resolved—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the assessments, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Water Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until and the 20th day of March.
Resolved—That the lands and tenements to be assessed for such improvements, are and will be benefited to the amount of the assessments, respectively, and that the lots, pieces and parcels of land to be assessed for such improvements, are situated on both sides of Third-avenue, and Fourth-avenue, and Madison-avenue, and Third Avenue; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly parallel to and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow and Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:
1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 26 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.
2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 100 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep, more or less.
3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.
4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4¾ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.
5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 292 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less. New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.
DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN SJAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by E. H. LUDLOW & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 98 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 45 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the Executor—at his place of business, No. 7 Amo-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-lawsmW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Stephens, No. 122 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 25, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, } Executors
JAMES BEATTY, }

## AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
Mr. CARL ARGHBUTE has the honor to announce that at the universal request of the patrons of the German Opera, he will give the first and only
MATINEE IN BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY next, when the price of admission will be
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
The

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## The Conference Committee on the Ways and Means Bill.

## THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

## Another Long Debate on the Conscription Bill in the House.

## The Final Vote to be Taken To-Day.

## An Important Letter from Gen. Scott Read During the Proceedings.

## Gen. McClellan Accused of Insubordination.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Ways and Means bill had a short session this morning, but arrived at no conclusion upon the points under discussion. It is understood that Secretary Chase has been invited to meet the Committee to-morrow and give his views. They will certainly be as heretofore expressed in his reports and recommendations.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

The President will not return any of the nominations to the Senate for Major and Brigadier Generals until the House has passed the Senate bill on the subject. The President has asked the House Committee to increase the number, so that there will be a Brigadier-General for every brigade in the field, and a Major-General for every division. The Committee will probably amend the bill so as to meet the views of the President.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER ON GEN. MC'CLELLAN.

THADDEUS STEVENS brought out in the House debate to-night on the Conscription Bill, Gen. Scott's famous letter to the Secretary of War, complaining of McCLELLAN'S insubordination. It produced a decided sensation.

THE WORLD REPUDIATED.

VALLANDIGHAM took occasion to denounce the New-York *World* as an Abolition sheet. When after going that low, one is still only an Abolitionist, to what depths must we infer that VALLANDIGHAM himself has descended?

PRIZE PROPERTY.

The House Naval Committee have authorized their Chairman to report important amendments to the Prize bill of last session. They provide for an immediate sale of prize property, and that the proceedings shall not be staid by appeal, and makes it felony to defraud the Government on the sale of property. These changes are made necessary, owing to the delays and enormous expenses in bringing the case to a successful termination.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS BILL.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, reported adversely upon the House bill organizing an Ambulance Corps for the army, on the ground of impracticability.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The Select Committee of the House on Emancipation have compromised between the Senate and House bills. The bill agreed on fixes the amount of bonds at $15,000,000, and the date of Emancipation at July 4, 1865. The bonds are all to be delivered to, and disposed of and disbursed by the State. No price is fixed per head for slaves. It amounts to a proposition to the State that if she will bring about complete emancipation on or before July 4, 1865, the Government will give a bonus in bonds of $1,500,000. The bill will be reported and probably pressed through both Houses without any amendment.

GEN. SCHENCK AS A GOVERNOR.

The complaints in which the secesh martyrs of Baltimore so piteously indulged, of tyranny on the part of Gen. SCHENCK in his administration there, afford a most encouraging evidence of his loyal vigor. A secesh congregation—secesh religiously as well as politically—after abandoning their former Union associates, commenced worship in a public hall, where they fondly hoped to be free from the odious presence of "the flag;" and on being notified that the banner floating there *must be permitted to remain*, they again fled to another spot, only to encounter there the same intolerable persecution. Numerous similar instances show that he is not at all disposed to cultivate a reputation for "chivalry" among traitors.

CONTRABANDS STILL ARRIVING.

Last week over three hundred contrabands came within our lines at Falmouth. Some of them came from as far South as North Carolina.

SUBMISSION OF THE CHIPPEWAS.

Col. THOMPSON, Indian Agent, arrived here on Sunday, with a delegation of twenty-one Indians of the Chippewa tribe. They were engaged in the recent wars with the Sioux against the white settlers in Minnesota, but, as far as is known, did not kill any of their captives. They come now to make treaties of peace, as they allege, with the President, and are willing that any depredations committed by them shall be made good from their annuities.

FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman lately arrived from Richmond says that CHARLES J. FAULKNER, in the course of a recent conversation with him, confessed that things looked exceedingly blue for the cause of the South, which, said he, must eventually fall unless the great Powers of Europe interfere and close the war.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A letter was received here a few days ago from Gen. ROSECRANS, in which he says that he has good reason to believe BRAGG'S army at Chattanooga to be greatly disjointed and demoralized, and that *he has no fears for the result when the next advance is made.* The condition of the roads is such as to prevent movements of any magnitude for some time to come. The spirit and morale of his army are excellent.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Three men, attempting to cross into Virginia with several hundred dollars worth of goods, were captured by our flotilla on Saturday. The men were *sent to the Old Capitol.*

THE NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS.

The number of furloughs granted at the furlough office here averages about two hundred and fifty per day.

TO BE PAID OFF.

Gen. STEINWEHR'S Division, of Gen. SIGEL'S corps, was to have been paid off to-day.

RESIGNED.

Col. N. B. LORD, Thirty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has resigned his commission in the army. Col. LORD has commanded the Thirty-fifth Regiment in sight of the great engagements, and has proved himself a brave and competent officer. He entered the service as Captain, and by his gallantry won the chief command of his regiment.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

The number of patients in the various hospitals

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | |